

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1915

No. 150

The Practical Gift Store

THE EXASPERATING DOUBT OF WHAT TO GIVE DIS-
SOLVES UPON ENTERING THIS STORE FULL
OF DESIRABLE GIFTS

Let us point out to you several advantages you can obtain in purchasing Christmas Gifts for Men at this exclusive Men's Wear Store.

As you know, most men have very decided ideas about what they wear, and are inclined to distrust any judgment but their own—yet, when they receive a gift of wearing apparel, wisely selected, nothing pleases them more.

At this store you cannot go wrong in selecting a gift for a man or boy. We have been selling clothes for men and boys for years and we know what they like. You can get the masculine viewpoint on the gift question here, and out of the number of suggestions we can offer you, you can surely find what will please him. You will be surprised to learn what a variety of splendid gifts you can get here and the values are the very best. Call in when you are doing your Christmas shopping and let us show you the new lines.

J. V. BERSCHT

THE STORE OF THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

LEAVE YOUR ORDER FOR CHRISTMAS TREES

Make Your Xmas Dinner An Enjoyable Surprise

BY BUYING AT PIRIE'S

How the home folks are looking forward with eager delight to the most enjoyable event of the year, XMAS DINNER. How they well remember with pleasant thoughts the goodness of the savorious roast of Turkey or Goose; the luscious, tempting fruits, the many tempting delicacies. Just surprise them with your tempting table and give it an atmosphere of good cheer with the many specially selected good things you'll find among our varied stock.

A fresh shipment of delicious fruits for the Xmas season. Fresh Raisins, Currants, Peels, Nuts, Spices, and every material to help make the cake a marked success; and then there are the many other necessities to help make the dinner a real delight—Canned goods, soups, peas, corn, etc., cranberries, clustered raisins, fancy biscuits. Candies and Chocolates in great variety.

Come and see our supply of Xmas eatables. You'll be pleased with their freshness and quality and the moderate prices.

Phone 86 Butter, Eggs and Fowl Wanted Phone 86
AT PIRIE'S MODEL GROCERY

THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

W. FARRINGTON
the manager, presents the following
thrilling and interesting plays for
your consideration.

The "Broken Coin"
(every Tuesday night)

The "Black Box"
(every Saturday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.

Nothing but the best moving pictures are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

REID & SIMPSON

will pay highest prices for

Hides

— AND —

Furs

and pay FREIGHT and EXPRESS
CHARGES

Write for Price List

Calgary, Alberta

You need not send away
for that printing, the
Pioneer office is well
equipped for the work.

Agricultural Society Elects Officers

The Didsbury Agricultural Society held their annual meeting on Monday afternoon in Parker Reed's office. There was not a very large attendance of members but the ones who were present were the men who are the backbone of the Association.

The first business was the reading of the minutes and financial statement. The financial statement at first sight did not look very good because of an overdraft at the Bank, but when it was explained that neither the Government or the Town grant had been received as yet it did not look quite so black, in fact when these grants are paid the Society will have a little surplus of a few hundred dollars.

The next business was the election of officers which resulted as follows:

President, W. Rupp; 1st Vice-Pres., N. Clarke; 2nd Vice-Pres., P. P. Dick; Auditor, A. G. Studer; Directors, C. F. Rennie, W. Hardy, G. B. Sexsmith, H. B. Atkins, D. Dippel, Abner Hunsperger, J. R. Good, W. Dageforde, Geo. Wrigglesworth, J. V. Berscht.

Lady Directors, Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Mrs. F. Bicknell, Mrs. A. Brusso, Mrs. M. Ryckman, Mrs. H. D. Booker, Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, Miss L. Dippel, Miss Mary Dick.

Mr. P. R. Reed, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, and Mr. Norman Clarke were appointed delegates to attend the Convention of Fair Boards which convenes early in the new year.

The question of changing the dates of the Didsbury Fair was discussed in all its bearings and on motion the delegates were instructed to secure a date between August 24th and September 6th.

Several minor matters were discussed, and the outgoing executive were complimented on their work during the year 1915, after which the meeting adjourned.

Knox Presbyterian Church

ORDER OF SERVICE

Xmas Sunday, Dec. 19th

PSALM—"Ye Gates lift up your heads" choir.

SCRIPTURE CALL—Psalm 29: 2.

HYMN—"O come, all ye faithful."

SCRIPTURE READING—Matt. 2: 1-11.

ANTHEM—"Jubilate Deo."

PRAYER--

HYMN—"Hark! the Herald Angels Sing."

OFFERTORY--

ANTHEM—"Come, Jesus Redeemer."

SERMON—Subject. "The other Wise Man."

SOLO—"The Holy City."

HYMN—"As with Gladness Men of Old."

BENEDICTION--

CHANT—"The Lord's Prayer."

The Elections

As far as elections for School Trustees was concerned (which was the only election for town officers this year) very little interest was shown by the ratepayers, a very small per centage of those entitled to vote taking the trouble to do so. The result was as follows:

G. B. Sexsmith..... 17

W. Rupp 15

Allan Hunsperger.... 14

MOUNTAIN VIEW MUNICIPALITY

More enthusiasm was shown in the election for Councillors for the Mountain View Municipality at the polling booth in town at P. R. Reed's office. The results from all over the Municipality were as follows:

	Div. 1	Div. 2	Div. 3	Div. 4	Div. 5	Div. 6	Total
Flinn	12	17	32	34	15	28	138
Hembling	6	6	13	3	4	2	34
Lantz	8	12	15	3	4	3	45
McCuen	12	17	33	35	14	26	137
Metz	6	14	32	32	15	27	126
Pearson	5	8	29	34	14	28	118
Rupp	11	18	38	34	15	27	143
Smith	12	16	36	35	15	27	141
Total votes polled	147						

Summary—Rupp 143; Smith 141; Flinn 138; McCuen 137; Metz 126; Pearson 118; Lantz 45; Hembling 34.

Last year's Council has again been returned to power so that it looks as if the ratepayers of Mountain View Municipality were fairly well satisfied with the conduct of affairs last year, although the interest shown in the election, considering the small vote cast, was very poor.

High School Notes

The Literary Society of the Didsbury High School gave the closing social of the term on Friday evening last in the schoolhouse. The hostesses for the evening, representing the Society, were Misses Cleota Crowe and Mary Osmond, assisted by Mr. Ralph Wilson. The time was spent in playing musical games such as the Dusty Miller and Sir Roger de Coverley with different kinds of contests for variety. A most delicious and appetising supper was served about ten thirty, after which the party broke up, those present assuring their hostesses that the party had been a great success from every standpoint.

The School Trustees were holding a long session in the school at the time of the social on Friday night and were invited to indulge in the good things provided. Needless to say the poor fellows did ample justice—they needed it.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the resignation of one of our popular teachers, Miss Kerr, who has had to resign on account of ill health. However, we hope to see her back again sometime in the future, and can assure her that we hope she will speedily recover her usual health.

U.F.A. NOTICE

All members of the Didsbury district U.F.A. and others interested are requested to meet at the office of P. R. Reed every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All those interested in grain or coal please attend. Send your wants for tannack posts and coal, etc., to the Secretary. Wm. Rupp, Chairman. W. Dageforde, Sec.-Treas.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$100.00

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$400.85

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

IF YOU WANT good bargains in Xmas Candies see Purcell's ad.

FOR SALE—A good Dain hay baler for sale; in good condition? Apply A. A. Perrin, Didsbury.

FOUND—A rear lamp belonging to automobile. Owner can have same by identifying property and paying advertising expenses. Apply at Pioneer office.

HOW about a suit case for a Christmas present at J. V. Berscht's.

A CHRISTMAS Entertainment will be given in the Baptist church, under the auspices of the Women's Mission Circle, on December 23rd, at 8 p. m. Good musical programme; collection for missions.

TAKE a look at the 25c counter of Christmas Goods at J. V. Berscht's.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good Modern House, Regal Terrace, Calgary, for unimproved or improved clear title farm land. Will assume mortgage or pay difference in cash if any. 715 Herald Building, Calgary.

ONE ACRE in centre of Edmonton can be subdivided into lots if necessary, clear title, assessed \$4800.00, will exchange for clear title farm of equal value. Will assume mortgage or pay difference in cash if any. 715 Herald Building, Calgary.

GET the latest in silk ties at J. V. Berscht's. Prices from 25c to \$1.50.

LOST—A parcel on road between Didsbury and the Baker coulee. Finder please leave same at Pioneer office and receive due reward.

2 BERKSHIRE sows for sale, 6 mos. old. Apply 8. Burgess. d29p

FARM 320 acres, 7 miles from Olds. For sale. \$500 down, balance easy terms. Apply Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

FOUND—A small ladies hand bag. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this ad by applying at Pioneer office.

WANTED—At once. A girl for housework. Must be neat and clean and good cook. Apply to Mrs. W. R. Stokes, West Liesemer street, Didsbury.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer, wishes to announce he can advance 80% on sale notes. Also has \$100,000 to loan on farm lands.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Co-operative Saving

is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Savings Account in the names of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family. Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the interest accrues to the credit of both. Ask the Manager for full particulars.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and
Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

Find Strange Tribes

New Primitives Discovered in Siberian Wilds by University Expedition

A remarkable tribe of primitives who live in wigwams, live on meat, and consider reading and writing an accomplishment has been discovered in the wilds of Siberia by the Siberian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The first reports concerning this tribe, known as the "Tungus of Northern Siberia," were received recently from London, where the expedition is preparing a complete report of its 700-mile journey from civilization in very low temperatures.

The "Tungus" know nothing of an outside world, says the report, and have no religion, save that they believe in certain good and evil spirits to be propitiated. They are Mongolians, and speak a highly inflected tongue, with a philosophy of life which is "eat much, laugh much," and, says the report, they live up to this dictum. They are enormous eaters, and are full of jokes.

Don't Submit to Asthma. If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that fellow I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?" asked the other.

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

LET MOONEY
DO IT

ALSO
IN
TIN BOXES



TOO MUCH BAKING HAS KILLED MANY A WOMAN

Too many hours over a hot stove—too few for rest and recreation,
MOONEY has changed all this.

MOONEY'S BISCUITS are made especially to replace home baking—to give the tired woman a chance.

MOONEY makes biscuits for every time and place, from the elaborate function to the daily meal.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

are the freshest, crispest, creamiest, biscuits ever made.

If you have never used them you have a delightful treat in store.

They sell in dainty packages or tin boxes
—in either case free from every adulteration

"LET MOONEY DO IT"



IS ECONOMICAL
Test it in your own home.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

IF YOU SUFFER FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTIONS, YOU ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, **EDDY'S THERAPION**. It is a powerful medicine, and is sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: **THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Watson.)

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you. **THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited**
65 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: **THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Watson.)

Export of Cotton Products Restricted

The Dominion government has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of all manufactures and products of cotton, dressed and undressed furs to foreign destinations in Europe other than France, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Cotton waste remains prohibited to all foreign destinations.

"Alca Ban" is being manufactured by some United States factories. It is used for concrete facing work to produce rock effect.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate and soothe the caten membrane of the bowels.

Careful directions. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1081

What is Germanism?

Germanism is a great criminal conspiracy, a sort of Black Hand or Camorra, all of whose members work secretly, relentlessly, unscrupulously for a common end—the enslaving of the world (writes Mr. Herbert Vivian in the New Witness). Every German—from the highest to the lowest—is a born spy, regarding espionage as one of the prime duties of citizenship. When the Kaiser travelled abroad he had to keep his eyes open and report all he saw, just as though he were a common waiter or barman.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Constipation and indigestion, colic, worms, colds and simple fevers, and all the other minor ills of little ones can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets through their action in regulating the stomach and bowels. Concerning them Mrs. H. H. Mills, Haldimand, Que., writes: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets of great service in relieving my little one of constipation and stomach trouble." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In that remarkable book, "Government and the Will of the People," which Dr. Delbruck, the successor of Treitschke, published on the eve of the war, he declared the gospel of Prussian despotism with ruthless candour. He dismissed government by the "will of the people" as a vain ideal. There was no such thing, he said, as the will of the people. Legislatures were only representative of the oligarchies which were in control of the party machinery, and though parliaments might be useful for criticism they could not exercise sovereign power. The temple of the state, in a word, was not the parliament, but the barracks, and the problem of government was not, who elects parliament? but, "Whom does the army obey?"—London Daily News and Leader.

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

Uncle Shadrach had held down the job of pumping the organ at the First Presbyterian Church for a score of years. A new organist had come, and a member of the church asked Uncle Shadrach what he thought of the new-comer. "Well, sah," answered Uncle Shadrach, "Ah, don't want to brag, but Ah kin pump no' pieces 'n he kin play, sah."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

It is known that there are still at large in London, Eng., at least 6,000 Germans, naturalized and otherwise. Now that Zeppelins visit London is it to be doubted that these death-dealing monsters have been guided upon their way by some of these 6,000 or more of enemies within London's huge area, asks a London newspaper.

Breed, Feed and Care

There are three things that must be considered, to build up a herd of good cows. First, breed, then feed, then care. No matter how well bred a cow may be, unless she is properly fed, fed according to her requirements and individuality, she will not do as she should. Then if she is well bred and well fed and not properly cared for, she is still a failure. She must be kept comfortable, quiet and contented. She needs good light, good air, plenty of water and kind treatment. Good cows are not developed by harsh treatment. If she expects a whack by a milk stool or fork handle when she is approached is it any wonder she is nervous and kicks? If on the contrary she never knows fear and as you sit down to milk her she thinks you are the best calf she ever had, you can figure that kind treatment pays in dollars and cents, or from any point of view.

Prairie Market For Lumber

The farmers of the prairies spent little money last year in buildings and other improvements which could be deferred. Their wheat crop was almost a failure, and the psychological influence of hard times in the towns affected those farmers who were in a position to build houses and granaries and barns and sheds. The lumber market in the wheat provinces has not been good for two years, but this year's crop will encourage the farmer to make himself and his family and his cattle more comfortable by using for building purposes some of the money that is pouring in—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Penelope—Did the play have a happy ending?
Perdval—How should I know?
Penelope—You saw it, didn't you?
Perdval—Yes, but the hero and the heroine married each other. Judge.

CHANGE

Quit Tea and Coffee and Got Well

A woman's tea and coffee experience is interesting. "For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excruciating pain and heart palpitation and all the time I was so nervous and restless."

"From childhood up I had been a tea and coffee drinker and for the past 20 years I had been trying different physicians, but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been helped by leaving off tea and coffee and drinking Postum and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health I decided to try Postum."

"I made the change to Postum and there is such a difference in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coffee. My health now is wonderfully good."

"As soon as I made the shift to Postum I got better and now my troubles are gone. I am fleshy, my food assimilates, the pressure in the chest and palpitation are all gone, my bowels are regular, have no more stomach trouble, and my headaches are gone. Remember I did not use medicines at all—just left off tea and coffee and used Postum steadily." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: **Postum Cereal**—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.
"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 61 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are **"THE GASLIGHTER"** with a 4 1/2 inch stick—**"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH"** for outdoor use—**"WAX VESTAS"** for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the **"SILENT 5,"** but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blacking Pills. Low priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vanishing fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose package, Blacking Pills \$1.00; 50-dose package, Blacking Pills 4.00. The only reliable, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specialising in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unsatisfactory, order direct. **THE CUTLER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.**

PAPER FROM HIS OLD HOME TOWN

When the evenin' shade is fallin' at the endin' of the day,
An' a feller rests from labor smokin' at his pipe o' clay,
There's nothin' does him so much good, be fortune up or down
As the little country paper from his ol' home town.

It ain't a thing o' beauty an' its print ain't always clean,
But it straightens out his temper when a feller's feelin' mean;
It takes the wrinkles off his face an' brushes off the frown,
That little country paper from his ol' home town.

It tells of all the parties an' the balls of Pumpkin Row
'Bout who spent Sunday with his girl an' how the crops 'll grow,
How it keeps a feller posted 'bout who's up and who is down,
That little country paper from his ol' home town.

Now, I like to read the dailies an' the story papers, too,
An' at times the 'yaller novels' an' some other trash—don't you?
But when I want some readin' that will brush away a frown
I want that little paper from my ol' home town.

—The Scoop.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Four professors of the Euphrates American College founded by American missionaries at Harpoot, Armenia, were horribly tortured by the Turks before being put to death. The hair and moustache of one professor were pulled out by the roots. The nails of another were pulled out with pinners. Seven-eighths of the students were deported, killed or exiled and the young girls carried away to harems.

Doctor—How do you feel, Colonel, when you have actually killed a man?
Colonel—Oh, not so bad. How do you feel?
Punch.

The Value of Birds in Forests

Birds attain their greatest usefulness in the forests, because the conditions there closely approach the primordial.

Forest trees have their natural insect foes, to which they give food and shelter, and these insects in turn have their natural enemies, among the birds, to which the tree also gives food and shelter. Hence it follows that the existence of each one of these forms of life is dependent upon the existence of the others. But for the trees the insects would perish, and but for the birds the trees would perish; and, to follow the inexorable laws of nature to the conclusion of their awful vengeance, but for the trees the world would perish.—The Value of Birds to Man, by James Buckland.

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

Cable Railways For Wounded

An ingenious arrangement is being used by the French in the hilly country of the Vosges. In order to transport their wounded, cable lines are strung over all the rough portions of the journey and over places where it is impossible to make a road.

Special Red Cross cars or trucks are used on these wire lines, each truck carrying one man and being long enough to let him lie down in comfort while being transported. The speed with which a severely wounded soldier can be taken to the base by these cable railways has saved many a French soldier's life.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

An old railroad ticket issued in 1869 was presented to the conductor of a train which runs between Reading and Harrisburg, Pa. The ticket called for a first class ride from Reading to Harrisburg. According to the story of the man who presented the ticket, it was purchased from a man living in Blair county, who had migrated to that section. He said he paid twenty cents for the ticket and saved thirty-nine cents on his investment. The conductor examined the ticket carefully, accepted it, and forwarded it to the office of the general passenger agent.

For voicing anti-British sentiments two more publications, the Irish Voice of Chicago, and the Narodni List, a Croatian paper of New York, have been excluded from the mails under the provisions of the War Measures Act.

Strength for Motherhood
MOTHERHOOD is not a time for experiment, but for proven qualities, and nothing exceeds the value of good cheer, needful exercise and **SCOTT'S EMULSION**.
SCOTT'S EMULSION charges the blood with life-sustaining richness, suppresses nervous conditions, aids the quality and quantity of milk and insures sufficient fat.
In **COD LIVER OIL** break the year's life into 12 months and 120 days, avoid risks and make teaching easy. 12-48
A solid substitute.

GERMANY NOW AT BREAKINGPOINT UNDER HEAVY STRAIN OF THE WAR

HAS RESOLVED INTO A QUESTION OF HOLDING ON

The Distinctive Military Quality of the British is Their Ability to Hold on, and in the Face of Repeated Reverses, to Live Up to Their Ancient Reputation of Winning Out

A neutral who professes some knowledge of military history asserts the other day that Berlin was never able to win more than one great fight in any of her wars, but that it always happened to be the last one. Hence the exaggeration of this opinion may be discerned the distinctive military quality of the British, namely, their ability to hold on, and in the face of repeated reverses to come cheerfully and confidently in the final struggle, where they have been successful ever since there was a British nation. In the present war it has been made plain that the British race has lost none of its nobler qualities, and there is doubt in no quarter as to the final issue of the war. This war has come to be a question of holding on, and bitter and desperate though the fight is, our people are entitled to a knowledge of the fact that in Germany the pressure of the war is becoming daily more pronounced. A correspondent of the New York Herald at Zurich, who has been travelling in Germany, finds that a great change has come over the people in the past six months.

He hears talk of quitting; the upmost word is not victory, but continue to hope for victory. Nevertheless, it is peace they desire above all things. Their fighting spirit is not rising, even though the tide of their armies' victories shows little sign of turning. On the surface the people are with the government and no open criticism of the Kaiser appears; but underneath he finds a growing discontent with the continuance of the war, which the Germans had expected to be over before now. Every month that passes takes its heavy toll of German lives and imposes fresh hardships upon the masses of the people. The newspapers are now venturing to publish letters from the front which discourage the notion that the German soldiers are supermen. Germans in the trenches are allowed to inform the people at home that bravery and military resourcefulness are not exclusive German characteristics, and even to rebuke those who continue to mady cheer for the war.

He says that the recent peace demonstration ordered by the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne would have been impossible six months ago, and though the actual procession was frustrated at the last moment by the authorities, they feared to interrupt the preparations which had preceded it, knowing very well that the Archbishop represents the feeling in the Rhine provinces and in other parts of Western and Southern Germany, where the majority of the people are Roman Catholics. For months past the archbishop has been advocating peace, and when he announced that upon September 26 there would be a

procession in Cologne of those in favor of ending the war at once, thousands of Roman Catholic clubs and societies prepared to take part in it. The authorities hesitated to interfere until it was announced that the Socialists were to participate, when they forbade it on the ground that it would lead to disorders. So the demonstration was cancelled but nobody has ventured to rebuke the archbishop, who continues his demands.

It is the rise in the cost of living, and especially in the price of food, that increases more than anything else the growth of war weariness. A remarkably outspoken comment on the food question which appeared in the Socialist Vorwarts was as follows:

"One of the most dangerous deceptions perpetrated during the war is the pretence that Germany, although cut off from all her overseas supplies, can feed her own population. The fact is that the population of Germany cannot be properly fed by products of her own country. The war has proven beyond all doubt that it is impossible to produce enough articles of nourishment or to raise a sufficient number of cattle to feed the German people without foreign assistance. It is true that we shall be able to hold out for some limited time, but only at the cost of the health and strength of the nation, now being undermined by systematic deprivation and underfeeding."

From another source it is learned that the great textile industries of Germany are stagnant. This is caused by a lack of raw materials, and means that not only are hundreds of thousands of people out of employment, many of whom, of course, are serving as soldiers, but that there is increasing difficulty in supplying the forces with clothing. The government is being called upon to provide for the idle men who are not fitted for military duties or public works, to furnish temporary financial assistance to those without means and to keep the insurance policies of all of them in force until the end of the war. The German government may be able to solve this problem, as it has solved others in the course of the past fifteen months, but it is in the position of a tiring horse obliged to face one fence after another, each higher than the one before. Pressure from within and from without increases, and while such enterprises as Germany is now conducting in Serbia may temporarily cheer the people, it does not lessen unemployment, reduce the cost of existence to the masses of German people, nor does it lessen the terrifying lists of dead and wounded which stare the readers of newspapers in the face each morning.

The Best Country

The Best Grain in the World and the Fattest Cattle Are Products of Western Canada

Western Canada does not only grow the finest grain and grasses on the American continent but it also produces the best range cattle. This is evident from the fact that Maunsell Brothers of Macleod have topped the Chicago market in this respect for three years in succession.

A few years ago when Seager Wheeler of Rossmore, Sask., won the wheeler prize for wheat at the International Dry Farming Congress and W. J. Glaes of Macleod was second, we thought it was a wonderful thing. The wheat has been winning so many agricultural prizes and we have got so used to it that an achievement such as that of Maunsell Brothers passes almost unnoticed.

The most satisfactory aspect in connection with the splendid showing made by Western Canadian agriculturists is not that they win prizes and break records once and then relax their efforts, but they keep it up and continue to lead the continent each successive year. All of this goes to show that we have the best agricultural land in America. We grow the best grain, we raise the fattest cattle. We have the ideal mixed farming country. —Calgary Herald.

Sunlight is one of the best and cheapest disinfectants at our disposal, and we should take advantage of this fact at every opportunity. In the construction of barns or shelters of any kind for animals, ample provision should be made for the admission of the maximum amount of sunlight. Southern exposure is desirable, that is, having the majority of the windows facing the south. The warmth thus provided in cold weather is desirable, and much of the excessive heat in summer can be avoided by providing suitable curtains or screens.

One day little Flora was taken to have an aching tooth removed. That night, while she was saying her prayers, her mother was surprised to hear her say: "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."

Caution children not to play with matches, and warn them of the danger of bonfires to both life and property.

Was Friend of Kaiser

General Hunter, Second in Command of the British Troops at Gallipoli, Saved Life of Kaiser

General Sir Archibald Hunter, second in command of the British troops at Gallipoli, was a favorite of the German Emperor before the war, having once saved the Kaiser when a horse attached to a carriage in which he was driving in Scotland became unmanageable. The Emperor paid the Scotch soldier particular attention and gave him a standing invitation to visit Berlin.

The Kaiser must have heard with chagrin that the recent successes in the Anafaria region were due largely to Hunter's direction.

Hunter first made his name in Egypt. In Wolseley's Nile expedition, Hunter captured one of the most truculent Dervish chiefs with his own hands, and carried him off in a gunboat in the very teeth of the tribesmen.

Hunter had fourteen years of the desert and the Nile Valley, and his ravary in all the fighting, was a byword with the black troops whose adored leader he was. When the ill-fated gunboat, El Teh, turned turtle in the fifth cataract, Hunter had a narrow escape, being struck in the side by the bridge rail as he leaped overboard.

Lord Kitchener has much to thank General Hunter for. But for the latter's prompt warning on one occasion Kitchener might never have lived to see the consummation of his work. K. of K. and his staff were inside the enclosure of the Iron Mosque at Omdurman about sunset when a shell burst above the heads of the party, and then a great number more—and in dashed Hunter who had ridden through the enemy to get to his chief. "These are our own shells," he cried. "We can't stay here for we cannot stop them."

"Well, gentlemen," said Kitchener, "it would be a pity to be killed when the day's won; we had best move away."

Hunter has been called the most popular man in the British army.

A lantern should always be hung up, specially in the barn or stable. It should never be set on the floor, where it may be easily tipped over.

In A Nutshell

About One Hundred Million Dollars Spent Annually on Liquor in the Dominion

As prohibition of the liquor traffic during the war is being earnestly discussed let us briefly consider whether such action is necessary and whether the people would favor it.

About one hundred million dollars are spent in drink every year in the Dominion. Even if it did no harm it would be the part of wisdom to save that large sum especially during the war. But when we consider that it does do much harm and entails so much further expense it seems needless to discuss it.

In England and the United States it is conceded that ten per cent. of all deaths are caused directly or indirectly by drink. If we adopt one-half of that percentage for Canada it gives us about five thousand deaths caused by drink in Canada every year. Where there are so many deaths there must be a much larger number who are more or less injured by it. We shall certainly be within the mark if we say that ten thousand persons are killed and injured every year by drink.

It has been shown in several places that it costs about five times as much as the revenue received from the traffic to care for the paupers, orphans and criminals it causes.

It has also been shown that if the money spent in drink were spent in useful articles, it would give employment to eight times as many persons as are engaged in the manufacture of liquors.

Reports from many places show that the burden of taxation is greater in wet than in dry towns. In some places the tax rate is double. The saving in police expenses alone is more than the license fees. These statements are not mere theory; they have actually occurred in many places and the property following prohibition confirms them.

So much for the needed prohibition even in peace times, but do the people want prohibition? In Ontario they have voted on three different occasions, by large majorities in favor of prohibition and there is no evidence that they have changed their lines.

Again nearly three-fourths of the municipalities of Ontario have adopted local prohibition of their own accord and are so well satisfied with it that not one has repealed it in the past five years, notwithstanding all the efforts of the powerful liquor traffic.

A strong indication of the trend of public opinion is found in the fact that a number of our best papers and magazines refuse to carry liquor advertisements into the homes of their subscribers.

It will be asked when all these are in favor of prohibition who are they that are against it and I answer the liquor interest and the barroom brigade. The liquor interest is composed not only of the manufacturers and sellers of liquor, but all those who make profit out of the business, either directly or indirectly.

This is only a partial survey of the question. —H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Investigating Northern Alberta Nickel Deposits

Vicars and Maxim Have Sent Expedition Which May Last Two Years

According to the Mining and Scientific Press of October 30, an important expedition is being conducted in Northern Alberta for the purpose of investigating the nickel deposits said to have been found in the Fond du Lac district, east of Lake Athabasca. The item is as follows:

"The British firm of Vicars and Maxim has sent an expedition into the Fond du Lac country, east of Lake Athabasca, in Northern Alberta, to investigate the nickel deposits understood to occur in that region. The party, consisting of twenty-five engineers and a large number of assistants, and laborers, is in charge of H. V. Derrler, who went to England some time ago in order to interest capitalists in the district. The expedition left Edmonton three weeks ago, and as every effort was made to keep its object a secret, little was known of it until it was well on its way. The explorers will remain in the country from well over two years, and took with them \$50,000 worth of machinery and \$100,000 worth of provisions. The total cost will be about \$100,000."

The German Way

A Sample of the Brutal Severity of the Hun

The brutal severity of the German military authorities is again exemplified in an apparently well authenticated story that has come here from the United States. A young German had come over to New York and established himself in business some years ago. When the war broke out he wrote his fiancée in Germany that he should return and join the army, but he would suffer great loss in a business way. She replied advising him not to go, as they both had brothers fighting at the front. As the war became more desperate he wrote again expressing a still stronger inclination to return.

In reply came another letter from the young lady again advising him not to go, and stating that the members of both their families who were in the army, had been killed.

At the bottom of the letter was a note from the military authorities stating that the writer of the letter had been executed that morning for treason in counselling a German not to return to fight for his country.

VICTORY FOR CAUSE OF ALLIES IS AS CERTAIN AS THE SUNRISE

GERMANY IS BEATEN BY BRITAIN AT EVERY TURN

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Writes an Article for the United States Press, and Strongly Combats the View that the War to Date has been Unfortunate for Great Britain

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written for the U.S. press a vigorous article, in which he combats the view that the war to date has been unfortunate for Great Britain. He scores the British for their national weakness of self-depreciation; and proceeds to say in part:

"Yet in our heart of hearts we are as certain of victory as that tomorrow's sun will come, and a dispassionate survey will satisfy any student of history that no great war in which our country has ever been engaged has been marked in the same space of time by such triumphant successes as those of the last fourteen months."

"Our troubles have been those of our allies; our victories have largely been our own. Germany can make a good showing up to date against the coalition. Against Great Britain she has been beaten at every turn."

"Consider what we have done in this short space of time and compare it with the opening of any of our greater wars. In our war against the French Republic, it was nearly two years after its inception that Howe's victory gave us a gleam of success. In the great war against Napoleon it was again two years before Trafalgar ended the four of imminent invasion and twelve years of very varying fortunes before he won through."

"Now, look at the work of fourteen months. We have annexed the whole great German colonial empire, with the exception of East Africa and a district in Kameruns. We have swept the German flag, both imperial and mercantile, off the face of the ocean; we have completely sterilized her fleet; we have repelled her serious submarine attack; played our game so skillfully that the flux of time shows us stronger, not weaker, in comparison."

"We have conquered Mesopotamia from the Turks; we have completely repelled their attempted invasion of Egypt; we have helped to save Paris; we have, with French and Belgian assistance, but mainly by our exertions, stopped the advance on Calais, inflicting a loss of several hundred thousands upon the Germans; we have, by our intervention at Antwerp, helped to extricate the Belgian army."

"Finally, and greatest of all, we have raised an enormous volunteer army, which is large enough to turn the scale; at once, the European forces and we have converted ourselves, with wonderful adaptability, into the great factory and munitions store of the allies."

"That is our story, and if any cannot see that it is a wonderful one, he is not merely a pessimist, but blind."

"What have we to put on the other side of the account? I am dealing for the moment with large results and not with details. Where have we failed?"

"In the whole world our most severe critic could only point to one place, the Dardanelles; but have we failed in the Dardanelles?"

"I believe that if we should never force the straits the enterprise has none the less been worth the undertaking. We have lost 100,000. How many have the Turks lost? Certainly not less."

"We have held up a great body of their best troops, who would otherwise have been operating against us on the Egyptian and Mesopotamian fronts or in the Caucasus against the Russians. General Ian Hamilton has taken the pressure off General Maxwell on the one side and General Nixon on the other."

"But the greatest of all the results from the Dardanelles expedition is that it has united us with Russia as nothing less could have done. She cannot now say, as she might have said, that we thought only of our own empire. We have spent our blood and our ships in trying to force the gates which close her in. When the episode remains a historical reminiscence, like the passage of Admiral Duckworth in 1807, this great result will still remain."

"Again, one sequel which may prove to be of vital importance may spring from the Dardanelles. It is our operation there and the consequent danger to their ally which has drawn the central powers on to their southern advance."

"The immediate result of this has been to bring into the war the Serbians, who for nearly a year had been practically neutral, and so to be supplied by the Germans with men and munitions. It is tapping a fresh vein in a body which is already slowly bleeding to death."

"What have they to gain there? Putting aside all megalomaniac visions of an advance upon India, what is their practical goal? Should they overwhelm Serbia? Will go to our hearts, but will make no difference in the war, since Serbia had, as I already remarked, been obliged to resist."

German Paper Fearful of Defeat

Owing to the high prices of food in Germany, neutrals are leaving that country for Switzerland. Under the heading "Can We Hold Out?" the Neue Zeitung of Strassburg, says: "Hardly had we crossed the threshold of the second year of war when with the question of bread settled another

upon her ears for many months. "What next could they advance upon? Constantinople, with a strong allied force entrenched upon their flank at Saloniki? Would the Turks really welcome an army of Hungarians and other hereditary enemies marching into their capital at the expense of her hereditary friends?"

"And if we assume everything and suppose them at Constantinople, what then? How will they cross the Egyptian desert and meet the quarter of a million whom we could have up on the Suez canal? What will it profit them to be strong in Asia Minor by the time that attrition has worn them down east and west and the ever thickening allied lines are pushing inward for Berlin?"

"The more steadily one goes at these fantastic fears the more they spread into mere phantoms of the imagination. The gains of the German expedition are shadowy and distant, the losses are immediate and obvious, and it is the Dardanelles pressure which has drawn them forth."

"Not only have we nothing to reproach ourselves with and a great deal upon which to congratulate ourselves in actual war, but we have, as it seems to me, made remarkably few mistakes."

"Beforehand, thanks to the firmness of Mr. McKenna (first lord of the admiralty, 1908-1911) in the matter of eight great ships and the driving power of Mr. Churchill (first lord from 1911 to 1915) in the year immediately before the war, our navy was ready as it had never been before for a supreme struggle."

"Of the four army corps, which are the most that we had ever thought of sending abroad, two and a half were in time for the first clash and the others followed. We played our part as we said we would play it, and we won our game, so far as we can count gains and losses between Germany and ourselves."

"If Mr. McKenna and Mr. Churchill put us in a strong position upon the water, Lord Haldane (ex-war secretary) forged the weapon which was to do such great service upon the land—the British military machine as we and the Germans know it. The splendid territorial army, the officers' training corps which has been of such vital service, the conversion of the expeditionary force into a practical reality—all spring from his clear and far-seeing mind."

"When one remembers his long defence of the territorialists, the allies to which he and they were subjected; the ridicule with which his assertion was met that they would have time after the outbreak of war to make good troops before taking the field, and when one sees how entirely his forecast has been borne out, one does not know which is the more surprising, his foresight or the ingratitude and perverseness of so many of his fellow countrymen."

"Future generations will, I think, look upon Lord Haldane as one of the saviors of the country."

"After the outbreak of the war we have also been extraordinarily fortunate in our leaders. If one searched backward through the glorious files of British history one could not pick out a man who was so fitted by nature and training for the supervision of such a war as Lord Kitchener."

"His cold, mathematical brain, his power of thinking in terms of the year after next, his enduring, inflexible will and power; his freedom from politics—all of these qualities make him an ideal leader in such a war."

"And what collaborator in Mr. Lloyd George, who supplies exactly what a soldier lacks—the touch with the democracy, the power of the burning word, acquaintance with practical conditions of British life."

"With such men at home, and with our leaders on sea and land, from Admiral Jellicoe and Field Marshal French downward, we can surely face the future with a light heart."

"Our troubles never have really been our own, but have arisen from the fact that the secret preparations of the central powers have made them for a limited time more powerful on land than their neighbors. The margin of strength which is wanted, we have to supply. By a miracle of organization and national spirit we shall be able to do so."

"We take our history morning by morning and often the morning seems a dark one. It is not thus that it is written hereafter. We see every swirl and backwater, but the man of the future will see only the main current of the stream."

"There is no use then for pessimism, but rather good reason why we should be on our knees thanking the Power that guides our destiny for evident proof that Great Britain still has the old clear brain to plan and the old strong arms to strike."

anxiety faces us, namely the dearth of the first necessities in the matter of food. Will our enemies succeed in defeating Germany by famine?"

The rank and file of employees must be made to feel that safety work is their work, just as much as it is of their superiors in directive positions.

Food Shortage In Germany

Women of Berlin Fight For Scraps of Food Left by Soldiers

The Berlin Vorwaerts, the leading organ of the Socialist party, says: "It is no exaggeration to say that in Berlin thousands of persons are battling daily for a small quantity of meat and lard. The battle is none the less intense because it is not fought with weapons or even hard words. It is a battle when persons are compelled to expend time and strength all through the damp, cold autumn night waiting for a scrap of meat. Yet what happens to the thousands who day by day wait outside the shops in the municipal centre for the sale of meat and fat? Masses of people crush together long before the opening hour of these places in their eagerness. As soon as the markets are opened they nearly tear the clothes off one another's backs in order to get the coveted treasure. The crush at the corner of Eldena and Thaur streets is tremendous. Here the municipality sells lard, frozen meats and fresh mutton. Numerous women, though repeatedly knocked down and injured, wait for hours. Thousands of would-be purchasers, mostly women, remain, some fainting with fatigue, during the whole night braving the cold and drenching showers.

On the afternoon of Wednesday numerous women assembled in front of the places in order to be in good time when they opened Thursday morning, but they were driven away by the police, and were not allowed to assemble again until evening. There were hundreds supplied with stools and hassocks, which they placed along the walls. Here they waited the liveliest night in the open, in the autumn showers.

"The booths were opened and the sale went on until ten o'clock. The police let the people through the barriers in batches. At 9.30 there are about a hundred persons in the booths. "No one is allowed in after these have been served. About a thousand still remain outside. These unfortunates had waited in vain all night in the street.

"As we entered, the crowd was hearing the complaints of these. Numerous women surrounded us and told us that for three or four nights they had been waiting patiently for the doors to open, but could never get forward in time. They had to go home each time with empty baskets. They complained of the unfairness of the methods employed in distributing supplies to favorites."

The Tagesschau Rundschau says: "Can nothing be done to end the pitiful spectacle of which the Berlin military depots and barracks are constantly the scene? Towards noon, day after day, a motley crowd assembles at the doors of these buildings. It is composed, not of soldiers in field grey, but of shamed faced drabmen and women, ancient, wrinkled, shriveled little grandmothers, old men, young women and children, armed with the most grotesque receptacles. They take their stand there and wait patiently for an hour and a half, sometimes in a pelting rain, until the cook-house sweeper appears carrying a huge tin saucepan containing an impossible medley, the leavings of the soldiers' dinner, pieces of fat meat and bone, bread, potatoes, and table offal of all kinds, an unspeakable, sloppy mess. At his appearance a momentary sparkle of anticipation lights up the faded eyes and the poor, old bodies as they hobble forward to present their pots and pans. The younger and more robust among the waiting crowd, however, soon elbow and push them aside, with the result that they go as they come, with their hands as empty as their stomachs. Then they try again the next day, until they collapse."

The food shortage is not confined to Berlin. According to the Tagblatt, the commissariat arrangements to supply the German troops at Gallipoli have broken down hopelessly.

"Our troops yonder," the Tagblatt says, "though not at the starvation point, are suffering serious privations. We must send them food. Compliments on their bravery they do not need. Such things do not give sustenance. If a sufficient supply cannot be sent speedily enough by the authorities, individual Germans at home must make more sacrifices and hasten relief to our men fighting in a foreign land where all is strange and unhome-like."

"Nor is it food alone that they want. As compared with the English, whose equipment is irreproachable, whose adaptability to the exigencies of the climate is exemplary, there is much left to be desired by our forces in several respects other than in food supplies."

Further details of rioting at Aix-la-Chapelle, at Cologne, Coblenz and Treves are printed in the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung.

"We want no more butter-and-egg battles such as have disgraced the public market place in this ancient Rhinish city," the newspaper says, "notwithstanding the provocation excessive prices of food may cause the average householder. At the present rates butter and eggs are placed entirely beyond the reach of the average citizen. A woman flung some butter into a dealer's face, thus opening the battle. Seizing horse radishes and carrots, men and women, salesmen and customers, bombarded each other with these missiles with such warlike force that in many cases blood began to follow. In their fury some of the combatants danced a war dance amid baskets full of eggs. A horse harnessed to a market wagon was deliberately smeared all over with butter lumps of high-priced butter were stuck by the rioters in the hats of well

dressed women who had come to buy that commodity, with cries that: "If we are unable to eat butter and eggs neither shall you."

Helping the Settlers

Plan Evolved to Encourage the Back-to-the-Land Movement

The new government of Manitoba has a brand new scheme to stimulate the back-to-the-land movement. The Hon. Mr. Winkler, minister of agriculture, proposes to spend \$750,000 to buy milk cows for needy families. He proposes to form a commission to distribute to families now on farms and families unable to continue the battle for existence in the cities, six cows to every family in need, single men, and those not needing aid, will be barred. The individual allotments of bovines will cost about \$300. It is thought that these milk cows will enable many struggling farmers, especially in the undeveloped northern districts, to continue their battle until better times; that this government assistance will encourage them, form a basis on which to climb into more contented circumstances, and prevent hundreds from abandoning their homesteads and going into the cities.

That looks like a common sense proposition. A cow is a pretty valuable asset under any circumstances, and with the revenue that it will afford from milk and the increase in stock, average homesteaders should be able to lay the foundation of a substantial herd with a half dozen cows—a foundation that will bring independence in a few years. Thirty-six head of stock from six cows are possibilities in a trifle over three years, and then a man with such a herd has something not to be despised in these days of high prices.

Some of these days some government in Canada is really going to discover that, with the expenditure of a little money in the right way, it has evolved a plan whereby people will actually be encouraged to settle on the land.—Calgary News-Telegram.

Trade of Dominion Growing

Hon. W. T. White Says Canada's Mot- to Must Still be "Production"

"Produce as much as possible and exercise reasonable economy." This was the theme of the address which Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, gave at a luncheon of the Canadian Club at Montreal.

"The economic motto for Canada," said the finance minister, "is still production, production and again production."

Previous to the war Hon. Mr. White said Canada had a large adverse trade balance, amounting for the fiscal year 1913 to \$300,000,000, for 1914 to \$180,000,000 and for the six months from April 1, 1914, to September 30, 1914, to \$14,000,000. For the six months ended Sept. 30 last excess of exports over imports was \$45,000,000, and the trade balance in our favor is steadily increasing.

The minister said, in view of this favorable showing, a domestic war loan would soon be announced and he asked all to prepare to subscribe.

The Sikh's Deadly Discus

The Sikhs fighting in the war can certainly claim to possess the most unique form of weapon of any military unit in the campaign.

This is a hand-thrown circular missile, composed of metal similar in shape to the discus with which we have been made familiar in Roman history. Its edge is sharpened like a razor, and the weapon, when thrown with a peculiar circular motion, has extraordinary penetrating power. It cuts like a knife through paper when it strikes any object in its path.

At a distance of 200 yards the discus is capable of cutting its way through a piece of hard wood two inches thick. It is the peculiar twist given to the weapon when it is thrown which causes the cutting edge to bury itself so remorselessly in anything that it meets. It is doubtful whether any but the Sikhs could effectively use this unique weapon.

They made deadly use of the discus of death at the battle of Dixmude, when 20,000 Germans are said to have been slaughtered in a brilliant Indian charge.

Canada's Basic Strength

Canada's wheat crop this year is given officially at 336,258,000, which is more than double the crop of last year.

The yield is 45 per cent. greater than any other in the history of the country. The quality, also, is of unusually good standard.

From the soil has come evidence of Canada's basic strength that should have the effect of putting the whole industrial structure of the country on a solid foundation. Agriculture, the backbone of the national prosperity, is strong and sound.

It was with the slogan of "Greater Production" that Canada went into the 1915 season. Business as well as patriotism pointed to the advisability of securing all the foodstuffs the land would produce. This great yield of wheat is the result of organized effort, application to the task of a community spirit. It is a credit to all concerned in the work. It proves that Canada is capable of exerting successfully national effort.—New York Mail.

Long Known

"Father," said the minister's son, "my teacher says that 'collect' and 'congregate' mean the same thing. Do they?"

"Perhaps they do, my son," said the venerable clergyman; "but you may tell your teacher that there is a vast difference between a congregation and a collection."

To Hold Fertility

Rotation of Crops and Keeping Live Stock is Necessary to Maintain Productiveness

The characteristic which distinguishes the fertile western prairie soils is the large proportion of vegetable matter with its accompanying nitrogen. It is to this fact that they owe their remarkable fertility and lasting quality. For the most part they certainly contain abundant stores of the mineral elements of plant food, but in this respect they do not differ from many soils of less productiveness in other parts of the Dominion. It is the larger percentage of nitrogen holding, humus forming material and its intimate incorporation with the sand and clay that give to these soils their superiority.

It is stated by Dr. Shutt of Ottawa that nitrogen may be regarded as the chief index of the fertility of prairie soils, the most reliable measure of their crop producing power. The extraordinary growth that characterizes vegetation on the prairie as soon as the season opens is unquestionably due, for the most part, to the fact that rapid nitrification takes place in the spring and early summer months. Nitrogen is the chief constituent of humus, but the latter is very valuable in addition to being the storehouse for the nitrogen that may be readily nitrified and made available for the crops. During its further decay it aids in liberating potash, phosphoric acid and lime so that in all probability a large part of the food supply of the growing crops is obtained through the humus.

There is also to be observed a wonderful influence on the physical condition of soils. This is most markedly felt in increasing the capacity of the soil for holding moisture. Investigations at Ottawa have shown that the moisture holding power of soils is in direct proportion to the organic matter content. Its power of modifying tilth and temperature is common knowledge to all and need not be enlarged upon here. In short, it is humus that gives "life" to the soil, for it is the material upon which the useful micro organisms feed, organisms that prepare food for farm crops, hence it is a fitting and comfortable medium for seed germination and root extension.

Are we appreciating the value of this essential constituent to our soils and preserving it accordingly, or are we on our way to bankruptcy? Indications at the present time are not too promising. At Indian Head, Sask., two samples of heavy clay were taken and analyzed which allow a comparison between the virgin prairie and the same soil after 22 years of cultivation without manure. The cultivated soil up to the time of analysis had produced six crops of wheat, four of barley, and three of oats with a fallow between each crop after the first five. The virgin soil was taken from an adjacent area, the point of collection being about 150 feet distant from where the cultivated soil had been taken. The first four inches showed that the virgin soil contained 3.11 per cent. more of organic and volatile matter than the cultivated soil; it also contained .409 per cent. or 3824 pounds of nitrogen per acre, while the cultivated soil contained only .259 per cent. or 2421 pounds.

Though the cultivated soil today is still very rich, it is seen to have lost practically one-third of its nitrogen. At Portage la Prairie, Man., two samples of soil were analyzed, one from virgin soil and the other from soil which had been cultivated for 25 years. There was a slightly greater loss of organic matter and about the same loss of nitrogen as in the case of the Indian Head soils.

Already manure applied to prairie soils is producing excellent results. It has been found at the North Dakota Experiment Station that manure has given a return of \$1.40 per load and that was on the heavy Red River Valley soils. To secure this result it was applied to a corn crop which it increased as well as the wheat crops that followed it. Had it been applied directly to the wheat these good results would likely not have been secured. In fact, it might have brought in the first crop a decrease instead of the 25 per cent. increase.

At the Langdon Substation in North Dakota it was found that wheat following corn manured, 10 loads to the acre, was increased seven bushels more than wheat on similar corn ground, but not manured. And the next year barley grown on the same land was increased 7½ bushels and the good effects of the manure will extend to one or two more crops.

The Minnesota Experiment Station is responsible for the statement that already thousands of farms in the once fertile prairie states would not produce sufficient wheat today to pay the cost of production. Other farms in the same section which are doing it now will not do so ten years hence if the one crop system of farming is kept up.

The same thing, only carried a stage farther, has occurred in the New England States. Since 1889 there have been \$79,499 acres exhausted. These areas have become exhausted largely through the loss of humus and the dissipation of nitrogen consequent upon grain and potato growing, without any due return of organic matter.

"Thus, it is evident that within comparatively few years, unless this loss is stopped by the adoption of a system of rotation involving the formation of sod and by the keeping of stock, it will inevitably lead to that low degree of productiveness

which is already common in some sections. If the farmers of today will not only profit by the mistakes of their predecessors their problem will only be the maintenance of fertility instead of increasing it in the years to come. Obviously the cost in time and cash and labor of maintaining fertility will be infinitely less than of increasing it. This is no longer a pioneer age, and it becomes necessary to abandon pioneer practices and consider the future as well as the present.

Fertility can be maintained and even increased without the use of commercial fertilizers, but the farmer must realize that the essentials for such procedure are rotation of crops in which leguminous crops take an important place, the marketing of his crops in the form of animal products, and the return to the land of the organic matter which was taken from it.—Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Underwater Battleships

Submersible Battleship May Play an Active Part in Future Wars

The submersible battleship is bound to play an active part in the future. The heavily gunned submarine sounds almost like a fairy tale, but in a few years' time it is likely to be a realized fact.

Had a submersible carrying a heavy gun been developed in this country prior to the war, the problem of forcing the German navy into action would have been solved.

These statements are made by a writer in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce in reply to his own question: "Would it have been possible by intelligent anticipation to provide such type of fighting ships that the present deadlock would not have existed, and the enemy would have found herself practically as insecure in harbor as he would be on the high seas at the present time?"

The writer admits the futility of attempting to drive the largest battleships up a harbor protected by submarines and land batteries. He argues: "We have perfected units capable of battling with similar units on the high seas but we have neglected the less obvious, but almost equally important problem of providing means whereby the naval bases of the enemy may be rendered untenable."

The present submarines could not rise in an enemy's harbor, because their offensive powers would be hopeless when engaged against battle-craft; but the submersible carrying a heavy gun would be under no such disability."

Another writer in the same issue says: "We are not allowed to know what measures of defence are taken by our warships against the enemy's submarines, but it is obviously effective, whatever its nature may be, and this appears to be an argument against the development of underwater battleships. The question may be asked, however: Are the Germans biding their time and building such vessels in order to give their fleet some chance of successfully attacking our own?"

Child Becomes Citizen

Glasgow's Public Spirit Shown in Address at Kansas City

Education of the youngsters to a city's needs—that was the gist of an address recently by R. B. McDowell, consulting engineer, before the meeting of the Missouri Valley Public Health association at Kansas City.

Mr. McDowell told of his visit to Glasgow, Scotland, several years ago, the "best governed city in the world." There he found the key to the solution of securing adequate public utilities.

"I went out to the water works one day," he said. "There I found a class of perhaps two hundred boys from 10 to 12 years of age, studying the sewage purification plant. I found another big class of boys studying that system. One day I asked a little fellow about a transfer on a street car line and he told me everything one could know about the whole transfer system. I couldn't understand how he happened to know so much about it and suggested that perhaps his father was an official. But no—he explained that his class was required to pass an examination on the subject."

"What is the result of this early training in the details of the public utilities? Why, the result is that when these boys become of a voting age, they are experts on these civic problems; they know the needs of the public utilities and the city gets what it needs. Think what progress our American cities could make if we adopted the same method of training our future voters."

We forget that a nation's reputation may be shattered by a careless word from one of its high officials until we recall that only last year Germany's poor standing among neutral countries was completely torpedoed by an impatient reference to "a scrap of paper."

This apparent contempt for the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium convinced many in this country that all the statements made against the Germans were true. It was a serious blunder. The British wisely made the most of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's hasty remark to the British ambassador at Berlin. Other countries have often treated obligations like scraps of paper, but the vivid words today have only one meaning.—Boston Globe.

"And what do you do at your Shakespeare club?"

"Oh, we discuss Shakespeare."

"Seems rather—"

"While we play bridge, of course," the other lady hurriedly explained.

Agricultural Instruction Act

Report of the Work Accomplished by the Provinces Under the Measure

There has been issued at Ottawa the first report of the work accomplished by the provinces under the provisions of the Agricultural Instruction Act, 1913-14, and embodies a full statement of the scope and nature of the measure followed by a review, in nine sections, of the work done in each province. A section also is devoted to the veterinary colleges of Canada, towards which \$20,000 a year is granted. Another section covers the subjects of "Agricultural Education in Manitoba," "Agricultural Instruction in Belgium," "School Consolidation," and other matters, including a list, briefly explained, of the United States' federal appropriations for agricultural instruction. The report shows, among other things, that one hundred and fifty-five permanent instructors, professors, supervisors, directors, demonstrators, and many assistants have been appointed by the various provinces, and are being provided for through the Agricultural Instruction Act. In addition, a large number of magnificent buildings have been erected from these funds throughout Canada. The report embodies one hundred and forty-five pages of text, in addition to sixteen pages illustrating the buildings constructed. The report shows that the work done by each province is varied according to local needs and conditions. Much of it, however, is common to all the provinces and varies only in the method by which it is carried out. It is being distributed to applicants by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Patriotic Acre Wheat

Outside Interest is Manifested in the Patriotic Scheme

The grain growers of the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, are well advanced in the scheme to make the imperial government a great gift of flour for the army in the field. It is called the patriotic acre movement, because the wheat from which the flour is to be milled was grown on acres set aside for the purpose mentioned. It is estimated by those in charge of this enterprise that the wheat grown on "patriotic acres" will aggregate anywhere from 100,000 to 200,000 bushels. We find the Saskatchewan Phoenix reporting Secretary J. B. Musseiman, of the Grain Growers' association, as saying that a conservative estimate places the number of acres contributed at not less than 5,000. A great number of people outside the country, it appears, have contributed liberally to the fund. The elevator companies have responded creditably, providing storage for the grain.

It appears that the co-operation of the federal government has been enlisted in this novel and patriotic undertaking. Secretary Musseiman has assurance from the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, that the Dominion government will make arrangements for transportation of the flour from the Atlantic coast to Liverpool. The flour is to be in bags bearing the emblem of the association, so that purchasers will know it is a loyal gift from Canada. The commodity is to be sent east in solid trains from Moose Jaw. No doubt, patriots will be found in the United Kingdom who will not permit these bags to fall into the possession of persons unwilling to pay a handsome premium. They should sell as navy cotton bales in the United States when offered at auction in a popular cause. If they shall be disposed of in the way the proceeds will buy more thousands of loaves for the men in the field than could be made from the flour. Canada is showing her devotion to the motherland in many impressive and practical ways.—Christian Science Monitor.

The European war, which has already laid in ruins some of the most unique of architecture and art, is now changing the face of the Alps mountains.

The scenery of the Alps along the Italian frontier is being changed every hour by the pneumatic drills and the howitzers and dynamite of the Austrians.

Swiss guides who have returned from the Dolomites and Caric Alps, say the mountains are being honey-combed with mines, especially on the Tyrolean and Caric frontiers.

All the parapets on the steep road where in former summers tourists passed in motor cars, have been demolished by Austrian sappers in order to allow artillery full play in the event of an Italian attack. For the same reason beautiful pine and fir forests have been cut down, leaving the Alpine routes perfectly bare.

Large areas in the Alps have been mined by the Austrians, who, by pressing a button, can hurl an avalanche of rocks and boulders against the advancing Italians.

Two elements intensify the horror of this colossal crime. One is the unresisting attitude of most of the victims. The Armenians are seldom armed and proverbially unwarlike; God, says the Turkish proverb, made the Armenian the brother of the hare. The other is the systematic organization of this butchery under the auspices of a Christian power. The massacres have been no mere ebullitions of Turk and Kurd fanaticism. They have been administratively carried out in the most elaborate way. And the present Turkish administration is one over whose policy Germany exercises almost as full an authority as we do over that of Egypt.—London Chronicle.

Where will I get

**GOOD COAL,
HONEST WEIGHT,
AND PROMPT SERVICE?**

FROM

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.

DIDSBURY'S PRODUCE MERCHANTS

"Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund"

STRAYED

4 yearlings branded **WH** quarter circle over on right hip, fresh brand. Were last seen at Norman Clarke's farm on Friday, November 13th. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded by sending the information to W. H. MacFarlane, Elkton, P. O. d8p

FOR SALE

110 acres, three miles north and half mile east of Didsbury. 35 acres broken, house, barn and well, fenced, an A1 dairy farm. This is a good stock farm as there is a small lake on one side. Apply to W. H. MacFarlane, Elkton, for terms. d8p

PUREBRED DUROCK JERSEY BOARS FOR SALE

While they last I am selling pigs that are right for a price that is right. See them before you buy. Apply J. J. Tully, two miles due north of Didsbury. d15p

NOTICE

Persons having cattle in their herds branded **V2** on right ribs please notify owner, JAMES ROSEGOOD, Didsbury.

ESTRAY

One yearling steer, red and white, small star, brand **W** appears as follows: not plain, **W** on right shoulder. On S. W. Sec. 32, Tp. 30, W. 5, Mr. J. Bole's farm, Westcott. W. F. Sick, Brandreader

CALGARY & EDMONTON LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M. Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

Dominion Government Buys Hay

LOCAL BUYEYS APPOINTED

In view of the heavy hay crop in Alberta this year the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has had under consideration for some time the matter of purchasing a quantity of timothy hay for British war office supply. Since last August they have been in communication with the provincial Department of Agriculture, securing information as to the quantity available, quality, etc. Samples were sent to Ottawa by the Provincial Department the quality of which proved satisfactory. W. W. Moore, of that department, has been in the province for the past two weeks looking over the situation and making final arrangements for the purchase and delivery of this hay.

The Dominion Department will inspect and take delivery at Calgary, and the contract provides that if any ten bales in one car are found to be below grade the whole car may be rejected. If any farmer is dissatisfied with the grade he receives from the contractor at local points he may secure a certificate of the grade of any car from the Government inspector at Calgary by sending the car number to the Government Hay Compressing Plant, 11th Avenue and 5th Street East, Calgary, requesting a copy of the inspector's certificate.

PRICE FROM \$8.50 TO \$10 PER TON South of Calgary, where the hay is purchased direct from the Alberta Hay Grower's Association of Pincher Creek, the price to the grower will be \$10 per ton for No. 1 grade, and \$8.50 per ton for No. 2 grade. North of Calgary, where a contract

Garbutt Business College

CALGARY, ALBERTA

SUBJECTS: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Rapid Calculation, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, Commercial Law, Salesmanship, Arithmetic, Multigraphing, Dictaphone Work, Billing, Higher Accountancy, Matriculation.

Our graduates are being placed in responsible positions at initial salaries ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month. Write for information to

F. G. GARBUTT, President

Schools from coast to coast



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

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W. A. Austin Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block. Didsbury - - - Alberta

Xmas Specials

A Fresh Supply of Delicious Dainties for the Xmas Table

Emperor Grapes, 2 lbs. for	- 35c
Layer Raisins, per lb.	- 30c
Layer Raisins, per box 5½ lbs.	\$1.25
Layer Figs, per lb.	- 25c
Layer Figs, per box, 10 lbs.	\$2.00
Navel Oranges, large size, per dozen	- 35c
Jap Oranges, per box	- 60c
Apples, fancy, No. 1, per box	\$2.00
Cranberries, per lb.	- 12½c

Comb Honey	- 30c
Celery, fancy, bleached, per lb.	8c
Head Lettuce	- 2 for 25c
Popping Corn	- 4 lbs. for 25c
Peanuts, per lb.	- 12½c
Mixed Nuts	- 5 lbs. for \$1.00
Mixed Candy, per lb.	- 12½c
Chocolates, per lb.	- 20c to 35c
Creams, per lb.	- 20c to 35c

We have a complete stock of **XMAS STOCKINGS** and **TOYS** for the Kiddies

Special Prices on Candy and Nuts given for Xmas Entertainments

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, DIDSBURY

\$1,000 REWARD FOR A CASE OF INCURABLE CON- STIPATION

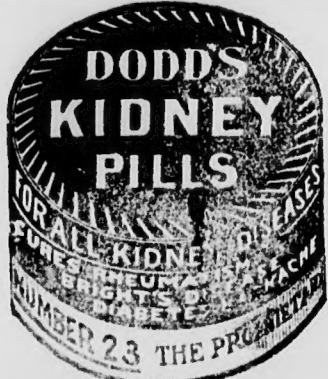
To a person who can't be cured a constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid. No other medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvelous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief immediately follows for headache, biliousness and stomach disorders. No griping pains, no burning sensations, nothing but the most pleasant relief. A bottle of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, others not so good. Price 25c a box, all druggists.

THE SOLDIER'S UNIFORM

The writers of American school histories have frequently taken occasion to remark scornfully upon the uniforms worn by the British regulars in the campaigns against the Indians during Colonial days, but, as a matter of fact, the scarlet coat of the Briton was a less conspicuous uniform than the blue subsequently adopted for the army of the United States.

Careful experiments by the German government brought out the fact that light gray, such as that worn by the West Point cadets, is the color first lost to sight in the field. Scarlet came next with dark gray, blue, and green in the order named. In target practice it was found that of all colors scarlet is most difficult to hit. Light green is almost invisible under the violet tinge of electric lights, and would, therefore, be an excellent color for the uniforms of naval scouts who would be exposed to the rays of an enemy's searchlights.

Perhaps the latest application of photography is in tailoring. This appears to be a Parisian invention. The person to be measured is photographed in several positions while standing behind a network which is photographed on the same plate, and serves as a standard of reference. By means of a kind of harness, indicating the location of armpits and other concealed points of the figure, the necessary accuracy is obtained.



A New or Kendall's Spavin Cure?

Warren, Ont., Feb. 11th.
"I had a horse that had a spavin for a long time and I had tried nearly every kind of medicine when a neighbor told me to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I did and it acted wonderfully."

M. ROSENTHAL.
Kendall's Spavin Cure is no untried experiment, but the world's standard remedy for all Swellings, Soft Bunches and Lameness in horse and man.

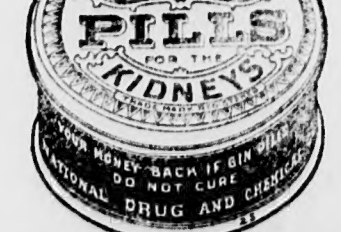
Used the world over for 40 years.
Every farmer, stockman, expressman, livery proprietor and horse owner generally should keep it always on hand.

\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., 56
Enosburg Falls, - Vermont.

MY VARICOSE VEINS
WERE CURED COMPLETELY BY
ABSORBINE

My name is Wm. Pratt, Springfield, Mass. and will do the same for you in a pleasant manner. I was afflicted with varicose veins in my legs for several years. I had consulted many doctors and tried many remedies, but nothing gave me relief. I then bought a bottle of Absorbine and used it as directed. In a few days the veins disappeared and I am now perfectly cured. I can now walk and stand without pain. I feel like a new man. I am sure that Absorbine is the best remedy for varicose veins. I have written to the National Drug & Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and they have sent me a bottle of Absorbine free of charge. I am sure that it will cure you. Write to me for more information.



Send for free sample to Dept. R.P., National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

TAKE A DOSE OF
PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

Storyettes

THE farmer had bought a pair of shoes in the city shop. "Now, can't I sell you a pair of shoes?" suggested the clerk. "Don't get fresh with me, sonny!" replied the farmer, bristling up. "I don't believe shoes kin be raised on trees any more'n I believe rubbers grow on rubber plants, or oysters on oyster plants, b'gosh!"

THE late Lord Glasgow was traveling by rail in Scotland one day, and tendered a "fiver" to the booking clerk for a ticket. "Put your name on it," said the youth. Lord Glasgow indorsed it "Glasgow" as requested and handed the note back. "Here, you old idiot!" cried the clerk. "I want to know who you are, and not where you are going to!"

BEN NATHAN, the English humorist, recently returned from America, was expatiating to a friend upon the glories of California. After listening patiently, the friend said: "But there must be some disadvantages in living there?" "No," said Mr. Nathan. "It is a perfectly ideal place. For any man who will work—"

"Ah," broke in the friend. "I knew there were some disadvantages?"

AND now this business like view and caustic remark are ascribed to Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans. He entered, it is related, a church and was shown to a pew near the door. Its sole occupant glared at him and then, pulling out a card, wrote on it the words: "I pay \$500 a year for the exclusive use of this pew." The admiral wrote underneath as he passed the card back: "Then you pay a bank eight too much."

DAVID BISPHAM was undergoing the ministrations of the ship's barber. "I 'opes," said the barber, "that we shall have the pleasure of 'earin' you at the concert to-night." "No," explained the famous singer. "I've had a long and exhausting season in America and within a few days I am to open in London. I have decided not to do anything on this voyage." "It's the same way with me," said the barber, understandingly. "When I'm ashore I never looks at a razor."

TWO gentlemen were talking when a seedy individual came up and spoke to one of them. After he had gone, the gentleman said to his friend: "That's a brother of mine, and about the most unfortunate fellow in the world. I have set him up in business three times. The last time I bought a pork shop business for him in a place called Barking. After a few weeks he wrote and said the business had all dropped on. Would I come up? I went, and the first thing that caught my eye was a ticket in the window inviting the public to 'Try Our Barking Sausages.'"

WHEN the Crown Prince of Sweden married Princess Margaret, the pretty niece of King Edward, he arrived at St. George's Chapel Windsor, just when the perplexed officials were at their wits' end to provide seats and observe the order of precedences. As the prince was standing in the doorway with his attending groomsman one of the officials hustled up. "Now, sir," said he, scarcely glancing at the prince, "who might you and your party be, and where am I to seat you?" "Where you put me does not matter," the prince replied meekly. "I am only the bridegroom!"

WILSON BARRETT once had a lot of workmen redecorating his private residence, and thinking to give them a treat, he asked them if, after work one evening, they would all like to have some to come and see him play in "The Lights of London" at the Princess'. They said they didn't mind if they did, and being given complimentary tickets, all went to witness on a Saturday night their employer's production. At the end of the week Barrett's eye caught sight, on the pay sheet, of an item against each workman's name, which read: "Saturday night. Four hours' overtime at the Princess's Theatre, 8 shillings."

RASTUS was on trial, charged with stealing \$7.85. He pleaded not guilty, and, as he was unable to hire an attorney, the judge appointed Lawyer Clearum as counsel. Clearum and client met a few minutes outside the courtroom. "Now, Rastus," said Clearum, "you know the court allows the counsel very little for defending this kind of case. I worked hard for you and you got clear. I'm entitled to much more pay than I'm getting for my valuable services, and you should dig up a good-sized fee. Have you got any money?" "Yes, boss," replied Rastus. "I still done got dat seben dollahs and eighty-five cents."

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

No Longer Has Cold or Catarrh

Dear Sirs,—I have been in the drug business for over six years, and as an up-to-date druggist have a deep-seated antipathy to certain kinds of medicine. However, being a sufferer from Catarrh, and noticing the enormous sale of Catarrhzone, actuated by motives of curiosity I opened and tried a small 2 cent package of Catarrhzone. By the time I had finished it and one of the 3 size outfits of Catarrhzone, I was completely cured. That was eight months ago, and I have never since even had a cold. I consider Catarrhzone an indispensable remedy in every household. (Signed) Lawrence Mead, Brockville, Ont.

Catarrhzone is sold under guarantee in 25c, 50c, and \$1 sizes. Get it from your dealer.

MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR in her recent volume of reminiscences tells of her first meeting with Henry James, the novelist: "I sat next him at a dinner. I had just come to London, and he asked me if I liked it. I said I hadn't made up my mind and he said I would—that in London we were allowed every independence of opinion and action, only you must contribute something socially—beauty (and he bowed very prettily to him) or wit or agreeableness—and then London accepted you. I said, 'History repeats itself. In Texas, where I was born, they say a man is not asked his nationality, his religion, or his politics, but only if he is a good fellow.' 'Ah,' said Mr. James, 'then London is the Texas of Europe.'"

The Horseman

Racing over the half-mile tracks in 1910 was particularly good, and wherever compact circuits were formed, with well arranged classes for good sized stakes and purses, a high-class lot of material was attracted. It is doubtful if in the entire extent of the country there gathered during the last racing season a better lot of trotters and pacers than on the Eastern Illinois Grand Circuit, a racing organization that for lightness of shipping expenses, well arranged classes, and amount of money distributed, compared with any other turf combination in existence. Six members composed its membership. All of these were Illinois towns as its name will suggest, except Covington, Indiana, and the convenience of this place, with its willingness to take up the route that mutually had been agreed upon, with purses and stakes in keeping with other members, caused its adoption and brought about the final meeting of the circuit in the Hoosier town.

The graduated entrance system, which governed eligibility to the stakes opened along the line of the Illinois Grand, has been often the subject of debate, and associations are yet of widely different opinions regarding the feasibility of the plan. Yet, it must be gained that in this particular instance it scored a complete success. Not alone were complete, well-filled classes of horses secured, but many of the entrants diverged from the big circuits to take up the six week combination where conditions offered all inducements, and several that competed along this line afterward participated in the major purses and stakes offered at Springfield, Columbus and Lexington. Most noteworthy, perhaps, of this class, was the pacer, Independence Boy, 2:03 1/4, that proved really the greatest of the season's late sensations by winning five races at the Columbus and Lexington conclaves, three of these events being decided in the Buckeye capital within ten days. Though not the leading money winning pacer upon this circuit, he conclusively foreshadowed the wonderful ability which he was later to show by taking two out of the three \$1,000 stakes for which he contested, and forcing Fred P., 2:06 3/4, his victorious competitor in the third to pace one of the very best races ever recorded over a half-mile track. Independence Boy took the second heat in 2:09 1/4, forcing Fred P. out to the limit in the three others in 2:10 1/4, 2:08 1/4 and 2:10 1/4.

The Orator, 2:08 1/4, was the only pacer to exceed the son of Thistle in winning, and he, too, must be regarded as greatly above the average side wheeler, as his races at Lexington fully demonstrated. Horne started the Orator stallion three times upon the circuit, and each time in stakes and each time he led to first money.

The Plunger, 2:07 1/4, that splendid four-year-old son of The Bondsman, 2:04 1/4, that raced so fast and well at Lexington that he attracted a foreign purchaser, was the most sensational of the trotters on the circuit, though his winnings fell several hundred dollars short of the leader. This fact is easily accounted for, as his six starts were all for class purses, and though he won at each city, his total fails to do him justice in comparison with his competitors.

The youngsters of both gaits were very prominent and it was the cause of much astonishment during the progress of the circuit that so many young trotters and pacers should be uncovered outside the major tracks. At least six three-year-old trotters that could shade 2:20 contended in the stakes for that age, one of these, Douglas McGregor, 2:15 1/4, carrying off the glory of heading the trotting division for winnings.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, hoarseness and lunges. . . . 25 cents

Of the five \$1,000 stakes in which he started four fell to the fast son of Jay McGregor, his one defeat coming in his final start at Covington, where he was forced to accept second money, after taking the first heat from Arapahoe. Monticello was the only member that failed to provide a stake for this class, its \$400 purse falling to Douglas McGregor in straight heats.

Because of his formidable Kentucky competitor, Arapahoe, a colt of unmistakable quality, had only one winning race to his credit, he landing second no less than four times. The only race in which he fell below this division was his initial start at Monticello, where he was beaten for place by Barytes. The latter, though standing seventh in the winning list, raced consistently. His winnings being accomplished without a single first money. For a short and productive fray, the Indiana gelding, Little Trouble, 2:14 1/4, is noteworthy, as he landed for Everett Osborne all three of the \$1,000 stakes in which he started. Nelly Tregentle, 2:15 1/4, was the only other trotter besides those mentioned to pass the thousand dollar mark.

Four pacers equalled or passed this amount, The Orator leading, as noted before, with a total of \$1500 from three winning starts. Independence Boy and Mansfield, 2:12 1/4, were each credited with \$1,250 won, two first and one second money comprising the amount in each instance. Leon D., 2:13 1/4, just reached an even thousand, securing every possible portion of his purses once each to clear this amount. Three-year-old pacers were quite prominent, though the contests in their classes lacked the quality conspicuous in the races which the trotters of that age put up. Our Doctor, 2:14 1/4, Local Op-

FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE DOMINION

COME REPORTS OF CURES MADE
BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Magdalen Islands, Quebec. Tell of Mrs. Cormier, a sufferer for six years, who was made a New Woman by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Amherst Island, Havre Aubert, Magdalen Islands, Que., Mar. 27.—(Special).—That suffering women in all corners of Canada are being restored to health by Dodd's Kidney Pills is shown in the press every day, and this island is not without its striking example. Mrs. Peter C. Cormier, a well known and estimable resident tells the following story of her cure:

"For six years I suffered with Rheumatism, Backache and Nervousness. I could not sleep nor eat, and I was always tired. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins.

"Hearing of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to try them. Seven boxes made a new woman of me."

For a score of years Dodd's Kidney Pills have been in use in Canada. They have been tried in thousands of cases and there is not on record a single case where they have failed to cure diseased kidneys. Thousands of Canadian men and women will tell you they owe their good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Cured in Beamsville, Ont.

"After a long experience with different pain remedies, I am convinced that none are equal to Nerviline. I was taken with a cold in my chest, which later developed into a sort of chronic bronchitis. Every time I coughed it seemed to rack and tear my whole chest. I was also subject to a great stiffness in my joints, especially about the knees and shoulders, and experienced much pain in my muscles. To cure my chest troubles I first rubbed on 'Nerviline' copiously for two days, and then put a Nerviline Porous Plaster over the sore region. I got quick relief. Rubbing the sore muscles and aching joints with Nerviline did more than all other treatments combined. By the aid of Nerviline and those wonderful Nerviline Porous Plasters almost any ache, and certainly any kind of inflammatory cold can be cured."

(Signed) "Mrs. W. J. Sharpe, Beamsville, Ont."

All druggists sell Nerviline in 25c and 50c bottles. Get it to-day.

tion, 2:13 1/4, Willie Woodland, Tom Montgomery, 2:17 1/4, and W. W. L., 2:19 1/4, all three years of age, made a splendid group, however, though their winnings suffered through lack of the stake opportunities offered colts of the diagonal gait.

Through the consistent racing of The Plunger, The Orator and others, Henry Horne had a clear lead as winning driver on the circuit. Ten winning starts helped greatly to make up his money division, in all, twenty times. Everett Osborne, the well-known Indiana reinsman, is in second position, mainly through the winnings of Little Trouble, while Clarence Pignolly holds third position solely through the splendid racing of his great three-year-old Douglas McGregor. Driver Wilson, who raced quite extensively on the circuit, has \$2,130 to his credit, while Charley Valentine took down \$1,850 from winnings, the pacers of Independence Boy and Ontime and the trotter Victor Star, 2:17 1/4. Barber, Ganoung, Douglas, Frank Loomis, Zais and Dell McLane follow in the order named and comprise the total of drivers to eclipse the \$1,000 mark.

Diamonds may be black as well as white, and some are blue, red, brown, yellow, green, pink, and orange; but there is no violet diamond, although in addition to amethysts, there are sapphires, rubies and garnets of that color.

Experts calculate that Irish bogs are capable of turning out 10,000,000 tons of fuel a year for a thousand years and at the present prices this would realize \$60,000,000 a year.

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parrot's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.



Notice the way the Buttons are put on to stay and the method of double stitching used on all E. of R. Garments.

These are only just two of the many strong features that are the cause of the great popularity of

KING of the ROAD OVERALLS

THE BETTER KIND

There are many other strong features, such as the high bib, the generous plan on which they are built, giving perfect ease in movement to the wearer, and the excellence of the material. But ask your dealer for the brand and see for yourself what overall perfection is, the wearer, and the excellence of the material.

R. J. Whita & Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Distributors, Winnipeg

There's Quality in
**CANAWELLA
TEA**

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

Manufactured only by

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

THOSE long-handled bags are increasing in favor. Now, some of the cords from which they dangle are long enough to wind around and around the arm or swing from the shoulder, and still let the bag fall low on the skirt. Here is an excellent example of the ones that are coming in. It is of silk, handsomely embroidered and beaded and is finished at the bottom with tails. The silk matches the gown in color, a deep, rather bright blue. Near the foot of the skirt there is a deep band of black satin, and above the embroidery there is a black chiffon



Gray Silk Voile Gown, With Silver Embroidery

tunic embroidered around the open V with beads. There is a single row of silk roses serving as a girdle. The hat is of shirred net trimmed with lace and a band of velvet and a garland of roses. The crown is silk.

The first instalments of spring trimmings which came onto the counters gave promise of riotous luxury in ornamentalations throughout the wardrobe for the coming season. And every fresh consignment has kept up the standard of richness and artistic effect. The great prevalence of beadwork, of silk embroideries in Oriental coloring and of tinsel effects are largely accountable for the beauty of these trimmings. Bandings are being made much of in these first harbingers of dress garnishments, and they range in width all the way from two inches to half a yard. Black and white net embroidered lavishly with tiny beads and tinsels in Persian colors are among the newest things. The tinsels are sometimes worked in solid patterns against a background of tessellated, crinkled or beaded glass effect which is wrought with the beads. A great many coral beads are employed, and the chalk white ones in evidence. Copper tinsel is also popular. Some of the beadwork is American Indian in kind, but it is done in the tones that are characteristic of the Orient or of modern fashions. The Brussels net bandings that come in all the widths mentioned run through a wide variety of design and coloring. Not only beads, silk and tinsel are used on them, but bugles and jewels—anything at all that will give the effect sought. And they come light or dark. Some of these bandings cost as high as \$25 a yard. With skirt bands costing as much as this and even more, it is fortunate that skirts are narrow, and the outlook remains good for them to remain so.

Among the trimmings are also included a great variety of overdress arrangements in the way of tunics, waists, boleros, jackets, scarfs and garnishments intended to outline yokes and cover the waist more or less, according to what is wanted. Some of the new tunics are going to rehabilitate passe gowns later on, if they are not already doing so. Many of them are all ready to step into. Bead fringes are also figuring prominently, and especially for the black and white schemes there are chalk white fringes and chalk white with black ones. The superposing of fabrics and colors promises to continue as one of the leading traits of the dressing. In looking over materials it seems as though by far the larger part of them were transparent. Among the light colored trimmings for evening gowns, which come also in bandings of many widths, the loveliest of delicate color schemes are worked out. There are raised flowers worked with silk or with beads, bugles and jewels. Traceries on fine net come in tiny beads that are dainty enough for a fairy's frock. It is one of the features of the present style in trimming that very thin and very heavy ones are all in vogue. Some of the padded work is coarse and heavy to a degree and its antithesis is seen in the fine silk laces such as blond and chantilly in the finest of mesh and work.

Some of the new bandeaux are wide enough for caps especially the double ones that are hinged with a big cabochon at each ear and which may be worn all around the head or double across the front. One of the kind in which each band at its widest part is at least 2 1/2 inches wide is of imitation shell inset with gold and rhinestones. The cut work of the shell is in cobweb pattern. A plain

imitation shell bandeaux of the kind is cut in Valkyrie's wing shapes. This has a plain cabochon at each side.

One kind of this skirt is a most radical one. Standing still no one would suspect anything greatly out of the usual in its lines. It is when steps are taken that it reveals its real nature. A somewhat saucer expression of the same fashion has a front and back panel that passes between the ankles. This skirt is more or less like the Turkish or harem skirt, as fashion folks are liking to call it. And for hard walking in the country it certainly has advantages. When bicycling was a craze, a decade or more ago, this Turkish skirt became very familiar. Some of the most radical of the new skirts remind elderly women who remember the bloomer movement of Civil War days of the skirt of that name, which was possibly the most hideous thing that civilized woman ever accepted. The bloomer skirt was invented by Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of the famous abolitionist, Gerrit Smith, of Northern New York. She, in the first enthusiasm of discovery of what she believed to be a solution of the clothes question for women, showed it to Mrs. Bloomer, who edited a paper in Rome, N.Y. Mrs. Bloomer accepted the new skirt eagerly and exploited it in her journal, giving it her name.

Turbans are strong just now, as they are apt to be in mid-season, and huge hats with lofty crowns and daring brims are also conspicuous. Simple effects in trimmings are the thing, but there is nothing simple about the prices which these demure trimmings cost. Paris correspondents tell us that aigrettes are being a great deal used and this looks as though the flat effects that we have been seeing about as abundantly as the towering ones would give place to flyaway effects. Trimmings of the day seem to be used with an idea of bringing out the lines of the hat—a fashion that is too often swamped by other and less artistic ones. Lace is used very freely in the models being turned out now, and it is employed in veiling effects about as much as it has been. Napoleon shapes with high turned brims are prevalent and broad flat models with simple garnitures. The new hats show more of the wearer's hair than the ones made for the winter. This is not to say that the head and face have passed their entire eclipse and come out into the open again, but there is enough change for the better to warrant the hope that the millinery extinguisher's career is to be short. Many of the small hats of more or less cap or hood shape are brimless or nearly so. So far the majority of the big hats are black, notwithstanding the rage for colors in other departments. Curled feathers are one of the old time favorites that are again beginning to have their chance, and with memories of stiff, awkward plumage that looked as if it had been dragged through storm and stress the curls are refreshing.

When cost is not considered the brocade crepe de Chine combined with plain satin is extremely popular for the new theatre and restaurant gowns. The material drapes so perfectly that it is especially well suited to the newest models on the classic lines; it is to be found in all shades and colors and will be unquestionably a most popular material this spring.

HOW TO LAUNDER BLACK CLOTHES

IT is absolutely necessary to wear clothes that can be laundered if one keeps nice and fresh. This plan can be used for black lawn shirtwaists and corset-covers, and tulle, or any black undershirt except silk.

First, black clothes must never be washed in water that has been used for either washing or rinsing white



Gray Silk Gown, With Silver Embroidered Trimmings

things, as there always is fine lint in this water which sticks to the black, and no amount of after rinsing will get it off. Wash in hot, clean soapsuds, and rinse in the ordinary way. To starch, take a cupful of white cornmeal, place in a frying-pan, and set next the fire on the range. Burn this until it is a black, sticky mass, stirring all the while. Then strain, and you have a splendid starch. Iron on the wrong side, and your shirtwaists will be beautifully fresh and sweet.

THE MODERN BUSINESS MAN

A Change of Methods

"New ideas" are almost always old ideas put in a more terse, more clean-cut, more forcible way. Darwin's great idea of natural selection had been in the air for a long time before he formulated it. Galton's law of inheritance had been vaguely felt by dozens of thinkers before him. Nietzsche's idea of slave-morality and master-morality goes back in origin many centuries. So with "new ideas" in business. They are the old liquid ideas crystallized out. "Reason why advertising" was a big business idea of this kind. Another was "intensive advertising." The latest is "scientific management." It is a principle that is vaguely felt by all business men and in most businesses vaguely applied. But it can only be for the general commercial good that it should be formulated and recognized as a business essential of a definite practical character capable of definite practical application.

The principle might be thus stated: There is always a best way of doing routine work, and it is the immediate business of the executive to discover it, formulate it, and make it standard. Usually this is left to the initiative of the workman or clerk, or the foreman or head clerk. But the "new idea" makes this a function of the executive.

For instance, there is a great enterprising concern in London which is universally known as a splendid organization and dividend machine. But it is not so generally known how minutely the actions of subordinates are directed from the executive offices. Even such a tiny detail as the best way of laying a table has been studied and made standard; each waiter or waitress is required to lay a table in that particular way. So that when a girl is transferred from one branch to another she finds the details of routine exactly the same. There is nothing for her to unlearn and waste time in unlearning.

That is scientific management.

With a certain multiple-shop company the window-dressing of each shop is practically all done from headquarters. An expert sits in a London office and makes plans for every shop in the chain. Detailed instructions are sent to each branch, and the branch sets out the standard window. That again is scientific management.

But the principle goes much further—into the routine of every factory and office. Among the workers in a mill there will be some who work slowly and some who work quickly. It does not follow that the latter are using up more body energy; they are in most cases economizing over little motions that are wasteful. The scientific manager goes to watch the skillful worker and study exactly what he does and why he does it. He times him with a stop-watch; finds out how and why time is lost over the routine stoppages of the loom. From that he arrives at the best method of working, and has it explained to the slow and wasteful workers. His endeavor is to make the best way the standard way.

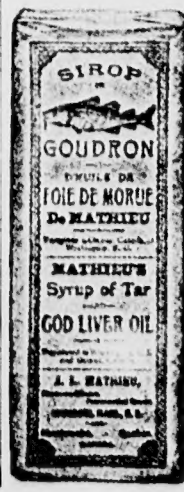
Bricklaying sounds a most unpromising field for business research. But as astonishing results have accrued from the application of a keen, trained intellect to the detailed study of the motions used in the handling and laying of bricks. Even in shovelling there has been found a research field of peculiar interest and practical value. Of course the navy and the gang foreman consider that the old-established ways of working must be the right ways. But the scientific manager goes to work on experiments with shovels of different sizes and weights and shapes, and finds out which one and which way of working will make the easiest work for the normally built navy. Then it is his business to make the new way of working the standard.

In the office there are the same opportunities for standardizing as in the factory. A certain firm required all its shorthand typists to fill in a printed schedule of the number of letters they took down; the letters, postcards, telegrams, memoranda, etc., they typed the odd bits of envelope-addressing and parcel wrapping they carried out. Gradual marks were awarded for each kind of work, and from that it was deduced what should be the normal day's work of a typist, and how much it cost the house to send out a letter, postcard, or parcel.

Naturally, such a test revealed a big difference in the capacities of different typists. It was then the business of

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For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes
AND GRANULATED LIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Softens Eye Pain
Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, Box, \$1.00.
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EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



FAMOUS BRITISH ADMIRAL

Tells What Zam-Buk Did For Him

Many famous persons have testified to the great value of Zam-Buk, and amongst the most recent is Admiral Rodney M. Lloyd. Writing from the Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth, England, Admiral Lloyd says:

"I have found Zam-Buk most reliable for healing cuts and abrasions, while for the relief of skin irritation it is invaluable."

Another famous user of Zam-Buk is Dr. Frank Scudamore, the War Correspondent, who supplied Canadian papers with their despatches during the Boer War. Mr. Scudamore says: "Some poisonous dye on my underclothing came in contact with a small ulcer on my leg and blood poisoning followed. My medical man's treatment did not seem to do any good, as ulcer after ulcer broke out, until my left leg from knee to foot was one mass of sores. I had seventeen deep ulcers at one time, I could not put my foot to the ground, and was really in a pitiful state. A friend advised Zam-Buk, and I applied this herbal balm. It was really wonderful how it soothed the pain and healing and gave me ease."

"I continued with it, leaving off all other treatment, and at the end of a week's treatment my leg was not like the same. A few boxes of Zam-Buk healed all the sores, and bit by bit new, healthy skin covered the places which had been so deeply pitted and scarred by ulceration and blood poisoning. The limb is now perfectly healthy, and without marks of the old ulcers. For his splendid result I have only Zam-Buk to thank."

Zam-Buk is a cure for piles, eczema, old cracks or chaps, ulcers, ringworm, poison, cuts, abscesses, burns, children's rashes, abrasions, and for all skin injuries and diseases. All drug stores and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse imitations and substitutes.

the executive to study the quickest ways of working without extra expenditure of energy, and have the slowest workers instructed.

But a research of that kind goes further. It may show that the fault lies not with the typist but with the planning of the office. Perhaps some of the subordinates waste too much time in moving about to find papers or collect memoranda. It may show the desirability of installing an overhead "railway" system such as will be found in the counting-house of at least one London departmental store.

It may also disclose the point that the fault lies with one of the minor executives. Instead of reading through his morning's pile of letters by himself, and when he has decided on the answer to each calling in the stenographer, he has the wasteful business habit of keeping the stenographer idle while he reads through each letter in her presence. I have seen two men, with a similar pile of letters to answer, spend respectively about a quarter of an hour and over an hour in dictating. Small time wastages, trivial in themselves, mount up astonishingly in the course of a year.

Some firms take the step of standardizing their letters. Printed instructions are drawn up by the executive as to the exact way in which names and addresses shall be typed, the letter spaced out, and the ending worded. Rules are given as to capital letters, punctuation, and so on. Further, the general tone of the letters is outlined, so that there shall be a broad house policy running through all of them. Each stenographer and each writer of letters is required to study the printed instructions.

That is scientific management. The specific applications of the broad idea are endless. There is a best way of doing every piece of routine work in factory, office, or shop, and the scientific manager makes it his business to study the routine in detail, once and over with his subordinates arrive at the right way. If he himself cannot spare the time, he briefs an expert from outside to make the investigation. Thus the right way is made the standard way until such time as improvements are suggested.

It Is a Liver Pill—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Farnell's Vegetable Pills. Their operation, though gentle, is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

ONLY A COLD

Fatal words, which have often been followed by severe illness; check a cold in time. Stop it Use

MATHIEU'S SYRUP

of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

This reliable remedy, the most successful known, is at once a cure and a tonic. It helps nature to cure you and keep you well.

Large bottle 35 cents; all dealers.

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Prop., SHERBROOKE, Que.

Western Distributors

FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO.

Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Saskatoon

British Columbia's Timber

British Columbia is in the timber growing business on an immense scale. Careful investigation by the provincial forest service shows that the Province has over 100,000,000 acres of land not suited for agriculture, but splendidly adapted for growing the best of timber. The government has, therefore, planned to raise timber perpetually on this land. After all a tree is nothing more or less than a vegetable which requires many years instead of one to ripen, and a forest is only a kind of crop that takes a century to grow. With so much of its area occupied by forests, and with lumbering already its greatest industry, it is not strange that British Columbia should be the first province to adopt systematic timber farming. A government department charged with carrying out this work was established in 1912. The forests were protected against destruction by fire, while revenue collection, the selling and sealing of timber, the prevention of trespass and inspection of logging operations to reduce waste, were thoroughly organized.

An inventory of the forests of the entire province was also commenced in order to find out how much timber could be cut each year without injuring the forests. The investigation showed that the province contained 100,000,000 acres of forest land, and about 400 billion feet of merchantable timber. The forests, moreover, are producing annually about 5 billion feet of new timber. Since at present only a billion and a half feet are cut each year it is evident that the harvest can safely be increased several times over; that, in fact, an immense amount of timber is actually going to waste. It is exactly as if the farmers on the prairies could find a market for only a third of their wheat crop.

A LARGER MARKET NEEDED

A knowledge of these facts showed the British Columbia government

that it must obtain markets for its complete wood crop. After studying the timber markets of the world, the government is now taking steps to increase its trade in lumber with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and other countries which have not enough timber of their own. The prairie provinces, however, are the largest market for British Columbia forest products. The British Columbia government is now working to develop this market to the full. To give the best possible service to prairie farmers, who are among the largest consumers of B. C. lumber, the government has prepared, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, a series of bulletins on farm buildings, which are designed to make it as easy as possible for the farmer to plan and erect his buildings. Similar measures are being adopted in Eastern Canada, where there is a good market for heavy timbers and high grade lumber products from B. C. By establishing a commercial service in every market and by systematic publicity work, British Columbia will secure markets for its full wood crop, and thus put its vast forest operations on as stable a basis as the grain growing industries on which the prairie provinces depend.

Births

WOLF—On Friday, December 10th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wolf, a daughter.

Banff Hot Springs

Cures Rheumatism

— AND THE —

Hot Springs Hotel

adjoins the Government Baths

For particulars address the Manager
HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

BANFF, ALTA., CANADA

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.

Didsbury Women's Institute

The Didsbury Women's Institute held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Geo. Smith, on Thursday afternoon last. The old officers were re-elected with the exception of first vice president, Mrs. Dave Irwin, and a new board of directors were appointed: Mrs. Geo. Liesemer, Mrs. M. Weber and Mrs. C. Deadrich. After the election of officers the Secretary gave her financial report for the past year and a delegate was appointed to attend the Convention to be held in Edmonton in February. The remaining time was spent in discussing plans and work for the coming year. A vote of thanks was extended to our hostess and the meeting then adjourned to meet at Mrs. McIntyre's home on the second Thursday in January. At the close of the meeting a dainty lunch of sandwiches, cake and coffee was served.

November School Report

ROOM II

Sr. III—Granville Paton, Hugh Morton, Melvin Geib, Eva Dick, Jacob Walder.

Jr. III—Tom Reed, Arthur Amacher, Evelyn Liesemer, Annie Ness, Harold Metzgar, Ruby Hunsperger, Laura Liesemer, Kathleen Osmond, Melvin Ness, Orville Geiger, Lucile Smith Lyle Cressman, Nyie Hunsperger, George Bricker, Edna Stokes, Allen Schmelke, Emma Walder, Minnie Roeth, Pearl Miller, Laura Harvey, Clifford Mortimer.

Sr. II—Jean Bullis, Jacob Dick, Ross Youngs, Willie Wigglesworth, Kathleen Alloway, Tena McIntyre, Willie Wood.

Jr. II—Charlie Gathercole, Russell Berscht, Laura Smith, Tom Morton, Dorothy Geib, Elsie Frost, Guido Geib.

AUCTION SALE

MRS. J. C. RINER

Under instructions from Mrs. J. C. Riner, I will sell by Public Auction on the N. W. 14 Sec. 22, 1p. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5th M., 3 1/2 miles east of Didsbury, on north trail, on

Monday, December 20th

the following, consisting of:

10 HEAD HORSES—Team bay geldings, 12 yrs., drivers; bay gelding aged; roan gelding, 7 yrs. old; grey gelding, 8 yrs. old; bay mare, 4 yrs. old; bay filly, 1 yr. old; bay mare, 10 yrs. old; spring cow; brown gelding, aged.

38 HEAD CATTLE—14 Dairy cows, 2 to freshen soon; 5 yearling heifers; yearling steer; Shorthorn bull; 2 2-yr.-old steers; 5 spring calves; 4 3-yr.-old steers; 1 4-yr.-old steer; 5 2-yr.-old steers.

HOGS—7 Shoats, 2 months old; 2 Sows.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—Adams wagon, complete; Mandt wagon, complete; top buggy, good; hay stacker; I. H. C. manure spreader, new; Massey Harris binder, 8 ft., nearly new; hay sweep; 2 Deering mowers, nearly new; Deering rake; disc harrow; Emerson gang plow, 12 inch; 3 sec. lever harrow; hay rack; Massey-Harris seed drill, 14 spouts; binder; fanning mill; gasoline engine and attachment; set platform scales; 100 chickens; 3 set double work harness; set light driving harness.

FURNITURE—2 iron bedsteads; heater; quantity of bedding; table; cookstove; 8 kitchen chairs; rocker; sewing machine; 2 10 gal. milk cans, 8 gal. milk can, 5 gal. milk can, all four cans are good; churn; cooking utensils and dishes; tools; chains, and other articles too numerous to mention.

As Mrs. Riner has rented her farm and is leaving for the States everything will be sold without reserve.

Sale to start at 11 o'clock
Lunch at 12 o'clock

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved

British Columbia Forest Products

EVERY FARM IS A FACTORY

Like any other factory, a farm requires a properly equipped plant. That means well designed buildings. The British Columbia Forest Service is publishing a series of bulletins on farm buildings, the plans for which, the bills of material, and instructions how to build, were prepared by the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan. The Forest Service has supplied information concerning the best woods to use.

No expense or pains have been spared to make these bulletins of real value to the farmer. Even if you do not expect to build immediately, these bulletins will help you to work out your plans for extending or improving your plant and will enable you to find out the cost beforehand.

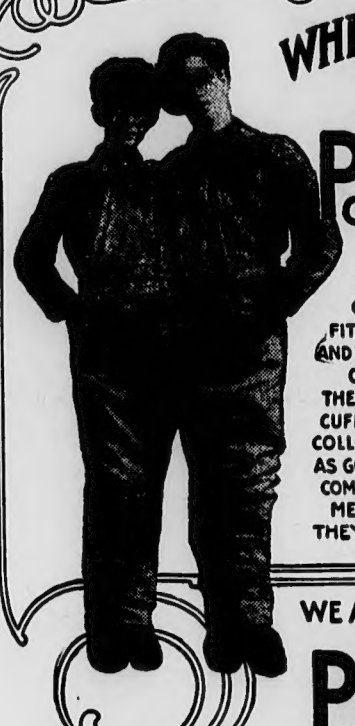
Any of the following bulletins in which you are interested will be mailed free on application to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C. Complete reference sets will also be supplied lumber dealers on request.

For information concerning British Columbia Lumber address W. H. HOUSTON, Prairie Lumber Commissioner, 303 Dominion Building, Regina, Sask.

1. General Purpose Barns.
2. Dairy Barns.
3. Beef Cattle Barns.
4. Horse Barns.
5. Sheep Barns.

6. Piggeries & Smoke Houses.
7. Poultry Houses.
8. Implement Sheds and Granaries.
9. Silos and Root Cellars.
10. Farm Houses.

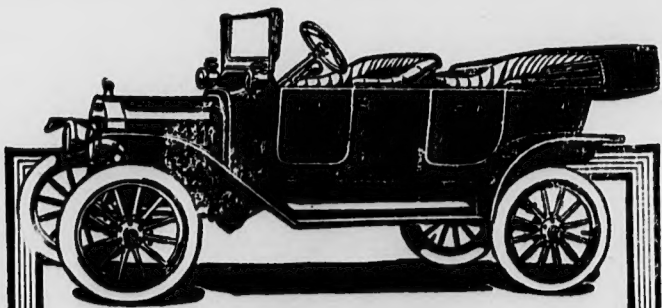
British Columbia has a Wood for every use, grown and manufactured in Canada. It is sound sentiment and sound business for Canadian farmers to buy Canadian timber.



**WHEN IN DOUBT,
WHAT?**
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
**PEABODY'S
OVERALLS.**
IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER
SAYS HE HAS
"SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD"
COMPARE THEM. NOTE THE
FIT, MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP,
AND YARDAGE; NUMBER OF POCKETS
OF THE OVERALLS, ALSO ON
THE COATS NOTE THE GAUNTLET
CUFF, AND THE UNIFORM BAND
COLLAR, AND THEN IF THE "JUST
AS GOOD" GARMENT STANDS THE
COMPARISON, BUY IT BY ALL
MEANS. BUT MARK YOU,
THEY WON'T STAND A CAREFUL
COMPARISON.

**WE ARE THE AGENTS
FOR
PEABODY'S
OVERALLS and GLOVES**

GEO. HERGERT, ELKTON



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$530

A bumper crop—of pleasures and profits is reaped by the farmer who owns a Ford. He has broken down the barrier of distance, for himself and his entire family. Now after the harvest—aren't you going to buy that Ford?

The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$890; the Town car \$780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped including electric headlights. Cars on sale at

DIDSBURY AUTO CO'S GARAGE

Headquarters for Goodyear, Dunlop, and Maltese Cross Tires, Accessories, Gasoline and Oils.

Repairing and Livery Work a Specialty



joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20


J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,
Auctioneer Clerk

Got a Cold?

You should aid Nature to throw it off promptly. To loosen the cough, relieve the lungs and heal the inflamed throat tissues, try the old reliable

**CHAMBERLAIN'S
COUGH REMEDY**

It is quick acting and very effective. Keep a bottle always on hand. All drug stores. Price 25c. and 50c.



WANTED!

**300 Turkeys,
Ducks and Geese**

Must be First Class

FOR SHOOTING MATCH

— ON —

Saturday, Dec'ber 18

Hillebrecht & Findlay

New York Life Insurance Co.

Strongest in the World

Total Ins. in force.....	\$2,400,000,000
Total Assets.....	\$ 800,000,000
Canadian & British Ins. in force.....	\$ 110,000,000
Invested in Canada and Great Britain.....	\$ 25,000,000

Live Agent Wanted for Didsbury District

Direct contract with Home Office. Full Commissions—Renewals and Pension.

Mutual Company—No Stockholders. Lowest Expense Ratio Liberal Annual Dividend policies with Disability Benefits at lowest net cost.

GEO. H. PAGE

Agency Director
CALGARY

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

German Rule In Belgium

Huns Collecting From the Impoverished Belgians About \$96,000,000 a Year

The former mayor of New York, Hon. George B. McClellan, has been visiting Belgium in charge of German officials. His observation tour was carefully planned and mapped, and he came away highly enthusiastic about what Germany has accomplished in her mission for the elevation of the Belgians. In a New York paper a week or two ago the Honorable ex-Mayor published a glowing account of Belgium rising anew, greater than ever, from her ruins, thanks to German "kultuur." But Mr. McClellan was not left long to enjoy credit for his "revelations." The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, James Gustavus Whitely, has contributed an article to the New York Times, in which he ridicules the superficial assertions of German "beneficence" made by McClellan. From a first-hand knowledge of Belgian conditions, Mr. Whitely, himself a neutral American, with an official status, shows how the iron hand of the German oppressor in Belgium grips the little country with a merciless clutch, squeezing it until it shrieks. The facts we learn from Mr. Whitely about the present conditions are of absorbing interest.

Belgium is being used as a milch-cow for Germany. Germany is collecting from the impoverished Belgians 480,000,000 francs a year, or about \$96,000,000. She leaves the Belgians to utter starvation. What the German system is can be guessed from the typical case of the artificial silk mills at Tubize. This concern had a large trade with the United States. It employed about 7,000 people. In December, 1914, through the United States minister to Brussels, it obtained permission to resume operations on condition that its product should go to the United States. This given, after the mills were in operation the German authorities tore up the agreement, that new "scrap of paper," and demanded that only a third of the product should go to the United States, the remaining two-thirds to be made into nitro-cellulose (for explosives) for the German government. The Belgians refused to make explosives to kill their fellow-countrymen. The United States purchasers have protested against the German violation of the contract, but the mills have found it impossible to compel the Belgians to work for them in such factories, they have, in many cases, taken out useful parts of the machinery and sent them to Germany. Business in Belgium under such conditions is at a standstill. Merchants and manufacturers can do nothing for themselves, nor give employment to Belgian workmen.

On many occasions the Germans have tried to coerce Belgian workmen into doing work that would release German soldiers for service. At Luttre, in May, 1915, they tried to starve the workmen into submission. As told by Mr. Whitely, the facts are that the Communal officials were forbidden to give relief, in goods or money; all relief officials were imprisoned; and two soldiers with fixed bayonets were sent to each workman's home to arrest him. If the man was not at home the wife or one of the children was taken as hostage. In one case a girl of 14 was taken. The men prisoners thus collected were harangued by a German officer, who called on them to choose. The alternative was imprisonment in Germany. Every man refused to work. After nine days' bread-and-water diet in a cattle car, the men were sent to a detention camp in Westphalia, where punishment for infraction of the rules was to put a brick in each hand, tie two bricks on the back, and then make the prisoner run for several hours, crossing and recrossing a small stream with steep banks. In dozens of other cases coercion of this type has been applied to Belgians to make them contribute to German revenues. The factories lying idle are an eyesore to the needy Germans. There are two army corps at least of German soldiers and railway employees and others whose services could be used elsewhere, if only the stubborn Belgians could be made to serve. The Belgians long for that day when the allied troops will give them back their freedom from their barbarous oppressors.

Ex-Mayor McClellan draws attention to the fact that "pictures in the cathedral (the Church of St. Pierre) were saved at the risk of their lives by German soldiers." Mr. Whitely says this assertion seems to be true, for, according to the evidence of Prof. van der Essen, professor of history at the University of Louvain, who is a professor in our university, went straight to the choir, after the burning of the church, to see whether the two Van der Weydens and the Thierry Bouts had been burned. He discovered them well packed up and ready to be conveyed to the station and thence straight to Germany. In many other ways he demonstrates that the Germans cleverly pulled the wool over the eyes of their American guest, and that McClellan's fulsome defence of what the Germans have done and are doing is based entirely on German-arranged impressions. "Germany had burned and pillaged scores of Belgian towns and villages. She has massacred thousands of inoffensive Belgian men, women and children. She has stifled all Belgian trade and commerce," is his final and parting shot at the pompous New Yorker.

Well, I made \$2,000 this month, enough to pay all my debts. What kind of car are you going to buy with it?

British Troops With Steel Helmets

In Some Parts of France, Helmet Similar to French Introduced

On some parts of the Flanders battle front the British army authorities have begun serving out to the men in the fire trenches steel helmets similar to those introduced by the French. The British helmet is perfectly plain and not decorated with the French crown, which has a grenade crest and a rigid crown.

The British helmet exactly resembles a pudding basin. It is lined with soft leather, and while light, is very warm. The men are said to be delighted with the new equipment because of the added sense of security against splinters, bullets, and bomb fragments. One report says that in a small section of the trenches thirty men were saved from head wounds during the first four days of the experiments. The helmet lends a bizarre air to the troops who wear it over the Balaclava wool helmet, giving them the appearance of crusaders.

Enlarging the Map

Stefansson by His Daring Work Has Added Much to Canada

Stefansson, the Canadian Arctic explorer, believed the newly-discovered land in Beaufort Sea, upon which he has planted the Union Jack in the name of the Dominion, is very extensive and will add many thousands of square miles to the territory of Canada. A detailed report of his explorations and discoveries during the past two years, one year of which he was given up for lost, have been received by overland mail from Herschel Island by the naval service department.

The new land which Stefansson discovered was northeast of Prince Patrick, and he spent three days on the land, and from what he gathered he believes it runs some 300 miles east, but not far west. As far north as he could see were mountain ranges and a great country. The land has plenty of game. There were no evidences of man, but plenty of bear and lots of caribou. The rivers were very numerous and could be seen flying north in immense numbers, which would lead him to believe that the land ran north a great distance.

Stefansson reports that he had "a nice, comfortable time." He and his two men came through the rigors of the Arctic winter in first-class shape and were fatter when they came out than when they went in. The explorer says that it was no trip for people who like bread and butter three times a day, but they had lots of seal oil, caribou, game and fish. They lived by their rifles. Stefansson will winter on Bank's Island, and with luck even on Prince Patrick Land. He plans to explore the land he reached last winter and to strike out into the unknown regions of Beaufort Sea, hitherto unexplored by white men and which he believes he may even find an unknown continent.

Along with the Stefansson report the naval authorities received a report from Dr. Anderson, head of the southern branch of the Canadian Polar expedition. They wintered on Coronation Gulf and worked all winter, spring and summer, exploring the whole of the Coronation Gulf district, hitherto almost unknown, and a large part of the adjacent interior. They have studied the geography of the district, corrected the present incomplete charts, surveyed the coast, as well as several hitherto unsurveyed rivers far in the interior, have made valuable geological studies, have investigated the ethnology of the Eskimos of that district, and have collected a great quantity of valuable natural history specimens, which will be forwarded to the Canadian National Museum at Ottawa.

The expedition has with it many noted scientific men and has apparently added much to the knowledge of the world as to the shores of the Arctic region. Coronation Gulf was the location of the famous White Eskimos found by Stefansson and apparently Dr. Anderson and his party have made a study of this tribe, although no mention of them is made in his preliminary report.

Hard for Enemy

Winter Campaign More to be Dreaded by Germans Than Allies

The London Daily Chronicle says: "The prospect of war through another winter is a hard one for all belligerents, but evidence is accumulating that it will be a much harder one for the enemy than for the allies. There can be no doubt that Germany now is feeling the effects of the British blockade."

"It is clear that they are running very short of clothing. Today a civilian actually cannot buy a blanket or woolen rug in a German town. The general council have forbidden them to be sold. The shortage of leather is so great that munitions are promoting the manufacturing and use of sabots in place of boots."

"The committee of the Socialist party and the general committee of German trade unions recently addressed a petition on the subject of food supplies to the chancellor. They paint a terrible picture of semi-starvation among the families of those at the front and of under nutrition throughout the working community."

He—Penhecked tried to thrash his wife last night, and the police were called just in time to prevent a tragedy.

She—The brute! Did they take him to prison?

He—No, they carried him to the hospital.

Justice in Britain

No Parallel Is Found for the Murder of Miss Cavell

Sir John A. Simon, British home secretary and former attorney-general, in the course of an interview, declared that the fate of Edith Cavell, executed by the German authorities at Brussels had, and could have, no parallel in the records of Great Britain's treatment of persons accused of military offenses. Even in cases of clearly proven espionage, Great Britain has, according to the home secretary, meted out to women no sentence of death.

"No women," said he, "who has been tried for any military offence in this country has suffered the death penalty since the war began, or has ever been sentenced to death in this country a woman, whatever her nationality is always tried by a civil court."

The home secretary explained that evident differences existed in conditions in Belgium and in conditions in England, and in occupied territory like Belgium the administration of the law was expected to be slightly different.

"But," he continued, "the Cavell case was not some sudden discovery calling for a drum-head court martial on the field of battle. This was Brussels, where the Germans claim to have established an orderly government, comparable with their government at home, and have appointed there a civil governor."

Questioned regarding the methods of dealing with military accusations against women in England, the home secretary replied:

"In the first place, the accused person is brought before a tribunal which holds a preliminary inquiry, taking a summary of the evidence. The accused is always assisted by a lawyer, and a complete record of the evidence, oral and documentary, is given to the accused, who is then allowed an interval to prepare for defence."

"If the accused is a woman, the trial always takes place before a civil tribunal; if a man, he has the right to claim trial before a civil court, instead of by court martial, if he is a British subject. At the trial, whether military or civil, the lawyers for the defence have the same opportunities given the accused as in the ordinary course of peace times."

The secretary said that there had been no cases in England precisely similar to that of Miss Cavell, but in cases of espionage, where the proof of guilt was indubitable and overwhelming, the same traditional privileges were allowed the accused.

"In the last case involving a woman in this country," said he, "the offender was of German birth, though technically the subject of another country owing to marriage. She was acting in association with a male spy and was detected traveling to various points in order to collect information about the navy defences. The evidence against her was overwhelming and did not depend solely on witnesses, but also on documents in her possession and letters written by her and her associate."

"Going through the preliminary procedure, as previously described, she was tried in September by three civil judges of our high court and a jury, and was convicted, not of harboring German soldiers, but of deliberate, persistent spying for the purpose of providing the enemy with important information. Her male companion was condemned to death. She was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment."

Sir John explained that, in addition to the privileges for an adequate defence already mentioned, an opportunity was always given for reconsidering sentence. In the case of a court martial, reconsideration always took place in a civil court. In such a case as that mentioned the condemned person had the privilege of appealing to the court of criminal appeal and for reconsideration by the home secretary, who would advise as to the prerogative of mercy. In the particular case referred to the woman did not appeal.

The home secretary was asked what cognizance was taken by the British government of inquiries by neutral diplomats in this country in connection with trials for espionage or similar offences. To this he replied:

"In any case when the accused claimed to have connection with a neutral country we have not waited for application to be made to us. We have thought it right to give the neutral embassy information of the arrest."

"It has happened that in several cases the accused was carrying what he alleged to be a United States passport. In such cases, as in others, the American embassy has been consulted and solicitors, as counsel for the defence, have been retained, with the embassy's approval."

In answer to a question as to whether execution could in Great Britain follow sentence as quickly as in the recent case in Belgium, the home secretary said:

"Execution never follows sentence here without a proper interval. Indeed, there was a case not long ago when on the eve of execution postponement was requested in order that some further representations could be considered. Sentence was postponed for a week, and the whole case was reviewed in the light of the new material."

"In a case now pending the accused says he wishes to call evidence from the other side of the world. We do not know whether the evidence will be helpful, but we have postponed final trial from August to December."

"Mind you, I am not claiming any credit for the British government for

our procedure. There is nothing unusual to my mind, in taking care that accused persons have the fullest opportunity for their defence."

The thing which strikes Englishmen familiar with our procedure as most incredible in the Cavell case is the calculated indifference with which the inquiries of the American and Spanish ministers were treated. If the excuse is suggested that in war time severe or harsh measures have to be taken, our own experience is enough to show that it is possible to combine regard for the rights of the accused and respect for humane considerations with effective punishment of hostile offences of the most serious kind.

"It would have seemed impossible for the Germans to have done anything to increase the horror they have produced by their behavior in Belgium; it would have seemed impossible also for them to have done anything which could cement more closely the bond of sympathy between England and the Belgian population. But they have accomplished both seeming impossibilities by one horrible act of brutality."

The Delusions of Germany

German Professor Gives to the World the Real Causes of the War

Heinrich von Treitschke, who had much to do with the Prussianization of Germany during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, has figured prominently in the explanations of the outbreak of the present war. From 1874 till his death in 1896 he filled the chair of modern history in the University of Berlin, and in it he was succeeded by Hans Delbrueck, who still fills the position. Professor Delbrueck enjoys the distinction of having been tutor to the present German Emperor; a distinction quite as questionable as those of Aristotle, the tutor of Alexander the Great, and George Buchanan, the tutor of James the Sixth of Scotland and the First of Great Britain. Very early in October he gave a carefully prepared interview to one of the correspondents in the International News Service, which has just released it for publication. On account of Herr Delbrueck's position, if for no other reason, his opinions on the present situation of the belligerent nations are worthy of careful study and serious attention.

The real cause of the war he believes to be "Russia's desire to secure Constantinople, to destroy Austria, and to conquer the northern part of Sweden," and Germany's determination to prevent the accomplishment of her purpose. Great Britain, he says, was drawn into the war by the "mechanism of the Entente," which she desired to maintain, and of which she is a member. He says nothing at all about Germany's treaty guaranteeing the independence of Belgium or of her unprovoked attack on her small protegee; but when he speaks of Belgium's future he admits that while he is himself opposed to its absorption by Germany, the majority of the German people desire it. Apparently he is now quite willing to have the annexation take place.

The value of Herr Delbrueck's opinions are heavily discounted by his assertion that "militarism, as far as it rises in Germany, has come from Russia." This war has furnished the world with ample evidence of the incorrectness of this historical statement. Of all the nations engaged in this titanic war Germany was the only one adequately prepared, and next to her came France. With the exception of Great Britain, Russia was the worst prepared for the struggle; she had few available railways, and none properly described as "strategic." Her troops were inadequately armed, poorly clothed, unskilled in trench work, and badly officered. Now that her preparations are progressing, so are her armies.

It is curious to find a German historian censuring Russia's treatment of the Poles, in view of the worse treatment to which they have been subjected for generations by both Prussia and Austria, and contrasting Russia's parliament with that of Germany. The absolute fact is that the Duma is quite as near being a true "parliament" as is the Reichstag, and the probability is that it will arrive at that stage of development long before the other in spite of its comparatively brief existence. He is similarly either ignorant or insincere about Russia's treatment of the Jews, when the fact is that the Russian anti-Semitic crusade took its origin from the older German or rather Prussian propaganda. The indications are just now that both the Poles and the Jews, in spite of all they have suffered, would prefer Russia to Germany for fair political treatment hereafter.

One would expect Herr Delbrueck to let Germany down easy on her "militarism," but the easiness is unduly exaggerated. He is right enough in saying the Russian army is greater in numbers than that of Germany, but that is because her area and population are greater; all of which goes to show the insanity of the present German ruling class in making an inveterate enemy of Russia. Bismarck, who had represented Prussia in St. Petersburg, and who knew his Russia, always tried to keep on friendly terms with so potent a nation. He never threatened her with the loss of her Germanized Baltic provinces as Professor Delbrueck does, or with the loss of Poland, or with the destruction of Serbia, Russia's favorite little Slav protegee. His disclaimer of Germany's alleged desire to lord it politically over all central Europe and eastern Africa is so much out of harmony with the propaganda of his popular predecessor that Herr Delbrueck has to be put in a class by himself. Herr Treitschke was at least frank in his thoroughgoing ex-cathedra teaching of Prussian youth.—Toronto Globe.

Fibre Flax Differs From Seed Variety

United States Botanist Sends Interesting Letter to Saskatoon Board of Trade

That fibre flax and seed flax, while of the same species, are two distinct types and that it is impossible to raise a satisfactory field of fibre flax from the ordinary seed of seed flax, is the information contained in a letter received by F. MacIure Sclanders, commissioner of the Saskatoon board of trade, from Lyster H. Dewey, the botanist in charge of fibre investigation of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture.

"This is most important information," said Mr. Sclanders, "for most of the experiments to develop a good flax fibre are now being conducted with seed flax from which, at least for several years, a fibre flax cannot be expected to develop."

The letter from Mr. Dewey reads as follows:

"Mr. P. H. Dorsett, of the office of seed and plant introduction of this department, has referred to me that portion of your letter regarding Riga flaxseed in which you kindly offer to forward some of this seed to us for trial. I have replied to Mr. Dorsett that we should be very glad to try about five pounds of this seed, if you can spare that amount, in our flax trials next spring."

Of course, there is some uncertainty as to whether the seed coming from Riga is of the best fibre type. Practically all of the flax grown in Russia from Moscow northward is cultivated primarily for fibre production, the seed being of secondary consideration, while the greater portion of that from Moscow southward is grown primarily for seed production, fibre being saved from some of the best of it in some localities where strains more nearly approaching the fibre type are grown. Seed from a wide region reaches the market from Riga, and while most of it is of the fibre type it is usually more or less mixed, and some of it is of the seed type.

"While fibre flax and seed flax both belong to the same species, as is the case with ordinary eight-rowed field corn and the most highly developed types of table sweet corn, these two types, from an agricultural point of view, are quite distinct. It would be possible to obtain a good fibre flax by several years of selection from seed originating in seed flax fields, and, conversely, it would be possible to select seed from a fibre flax field and by several generations of breeding develop a good type of seed flax, but it would be impossible to raise satisfactory field of fibre flax from the ordinary seed of seed flax as it may be purchased on the market."

"If the seed which you have obtained from Russia is of a more highly-developed fibre type, it is improbable seed per acre as the better types of seed flax which you are now growing in Northwest Canada."

"Yours truly,"

"LYSTER H. DEWEY."
The sample of flax which Mr. Sclanders proposed to send to the United States department of agriculture was obtained from the department of agriculture for Ireland and was sent to Saskatoon in answer to a request from Mr. Sclanders that a sample of seed suitable for fibre flax be forwarded for experimental purposes. "A consignment will be sent forward to Mr. Dewey and the result of his experiments will be watched with interest," said Mr. Sclanders.—Saskatoon Daily Star.

The British Fleet

"Courage! All's well with the fleet," is the hail of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill to the pessimists of his land. "Since the day of Queen Elizabeth the British fleet has stood between Britain and the peril that now threatens," is the substance of the cheering word of Mr. Baifour, successor of Mr. Churchill as first lord of the admiralty. These sentiments, voiced for Trafalgar Day's celebration, are in striking contrast to a few of the croaking cries that the censor has allowed to be published in the last few days, and Britons who are inclined to be doleful because Sir Edward Carson has resigned and because Sir Ian Hamilton has a successor and because a French minister stepped aside may take heart and mark well the following: Had it not been for the British fleet Germany probably would have won the war in three months. Germany cannot possibly win the war until the British fleet has been destroyed. Germany cannot possibly destroy the British fleet.—New York Herald.

Punishment For Germany

We shall have to allow Germany to keep up some army, as the army training has become such an integral portion of the very life of all nations (being, in fact, to the nation what a university education is to the individual) that the maintenance of civilization seems hardly possible without one. But there is no reason why she should be allowed to maintain a navy, and if we refuse to permit any vessel flying the German merchant flag, or German owned in whole or in part, to enter any port belonging to the allies, we can deprive her of any excuse for maintaining a war fleet, and we shall not be handicapping her industrial evolution in any way, because the merchant shipping of the rest of the world can carry her goods for her with equal efficiency and economy.—Contemporary Review.

Super-Patriot—Would you go to war for your country?

Would I go to war for my country? I'd do more than that. I'd lick any man that tried to get my country into a war.

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The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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(Continued)

At the same time, he did not neglect his opportunities. He followed swiftly and silently until he came to the main corridor on the first landing. Here, to his surprise, the woman turned into one of the bedrooms, the room used by the head of the house. She closed the door behind her.

What to do next? But Geoffrey was not long in doubt. Ralph was standing by his side, a dark lantern in his hand.

"Where did she go?" he whispered. "You heard her, then?" asked Geoffrey.

"Of course, I heard everything. I see with my ears. Naturally you guessed who she was. But what room did she go into?"

"My grandfather's." "So I expected. But she means to visit all the rooms in turn. You need not be afraid; she will be there for some minutes. What do you see outside?"

Geoffrey made a close examination with the lantern.

"I see a tangle of small wires on the floor," he said. "They come up from the vaults."

"Where they are attached to a queer looking instrument?" "Yes, yes. I see you know all about it. One of the wires runs under the door into the room where Mrs. May is engaged."

"And where she will be engaged for some time," said Ralph. "Move that book ladder and look over the fan light."

There were books on high shelves in the corridor, and a light librarian's ladder close at hand. Geoffrey propped this against the door and looked in through the open fanlight. All the bedroom doors had fanlights at Ravenspur.

The lantern slide was on the dressing table and, standing on a chair by a fireplace, was Mrs. May. She had pinned the thin wire to the wall cunningly, and had turned the end of it into a plate that stood on the mantel-shelf. From a flask she poured a little white powder into the plate.

This was done, she seemed to be satisfied. Geoffrey whipped the ladder away and the woman emerged from the room. Once more she went along the corridor with firm, resolute step, and the air of one who knows what she is doing and has a definite object in view.

From one bedroom to another she went, leaving a wire in each until every room occupied by one of the Ravenspur family had been visited. Geoffrey's room was the last. When she had finished here she took up a pair of scissors and tapped the wire. Outside the door Geoffrey and Ralph could hear the noise distinctly.

Ralph's jaws came together with a click.

"The key is outside your room door," he whispered. "Turn it."

Geoffrey wondered, but he hastened to comply. The key turned with an ease and silence that testified to the fact of its having been carefully oiled.

"What does it all mean?" Geoffrey whispered.

"She is going to test her machinery," said Ralph with a chuckle. "And she is going one step farther to her own destruction. Listen."

Again came the faint tap, and then down from far below the purring jar of electrical apparatus in motion. There was silence inside the room for a moment and then Geoffrey saw the handle turn. It was turned softly at first, then more quickly, and finally it was tugged as an angry child snatches at a toy.

Ralph chuckled. The diabolical mirth seemed to come deep from his throat.

"She is trying to get out," Geoffrey whispered.

"Of course she is," Ralph replied. "But not quite yet."

The lock was rattling loudly by this time; there was a half angry, half frightened muttering from within. And then there came a long piercing, wailing scream, as if of a woman in the last agony before death.

Geoffrey would have started back, but Ralph restrained him.

"No, no," he whispered violently. "It is all right; everything is turning out splendidly."

"But she is a woman and in deadly peril, uncle."

"I know it, lad. Five minutes more and that field will be beyond further mischief. She has been trying the effect of her infernal contrivance and will be hoist with her own petard. She is scared to death. She imagines she has fastened herself in and can't get out."

"But this is murder," Geoffrey cried.

"I dare say some people would call

it so," Ralph replied coolly. "As a matter of fact, there never could be homicide more justifiable than to let that woman perish there. Still, we are not going to do anything of the kind. When those cries cease, and you hear yonder wretch fall to the ground, then open the door and drag her out."

The cries were coming wildly from behind the door; there was a hammering on the panels. The cries rang through the house, and the latter fled in terror into the night.

Something had happened, but what it was they did not care. They had only themselves to think of.

In spite of his strong nerves, Geoffrey shuddered. It was horrible to be alone in that grim house of tears, waiting in the darkness, opposed by grim horrors and, above all, to have that note of agony ringing in his ears.

Would it never stop? Would the time to act never come? Geoffrey would have interfered in spite of everything but for the fact that Ralph was gripping his shoulder in a grasp that at any other time would have been painful.

Suddenly the noise ceased. There was a moan and the soft, crushing fall of a body. Ralph's face blazed up instantly.

"Now," he cried, "there is no time to be lost."

Geoffrey darted forward. He had the door opened in an instant. Mrs. May lay still and white on the floor. The atmosphere of the room seemed to have vanished. It was intolerable to breathe there; air there was none.

As the door fell back the room filled as with a sudden strong draught. Geoffrey dragged the unconscious figure into the corridor.

"Will she die?" he gasped.

"No, she will not die," Ralph said coolly. "Had I intended her to die I should not have allowed you to open the door. Pick her up and throw her on one of the beds in the spare room. She will require no attention, but she will not attain consciousness for some hours. And, after that, she will be useless for a day or two. You need not worry; our scheme is working out splendidly. Pick her up."

Ralph indicated the still figure with brutal indifference. He would have shown more consideration to a sick dog. Geoffrey complied, and presently laid the woman as comfortably as circumstances allowed.

Geoffrey had hardly done so before there was a light footfall in the corridor, and Tchigorosky appeared, still in disguise.

"I gather that things are well," he said. "Just now I met that she-devil's accomplices fleeing as if the Father of Lies was behind them. She was trapped, eh?"

Ralph nodded and chuckled.

"In Geoffrey's room," he explained. "When she was testing her apparatus I had the key turned on her. And she couldn't get out. I let her remain there as long as I considered it safe to do so, and her yells must have alarmed her confederates. Probably they have fled, leaving things intact."

"Probably," said Tchigorosky. "I will go and see."

He was back again presently, a pleased expression on his face.

"Nothing has been touched," he said. "I have removed the wires, in case of danger. We have the lady more or less under our thumb."

"What was she doing?" Geoffrey asked.

"It is an appliance for exhausting air," Tchigorosky explained. "You take a powder and place it on a hot plate. Directly it begins to burn it draws up the air. The thing has been known in the East for thousands of years. Mrs. May applied electricity to give her greater scope. A plate of the powder was to be heated in the room of everybody in the castle when asleep."

"A few minutes and the thing is done. Then the wires are withdrawn and gradually the different rooms fill with air again. The burnt powder leaves no trace. Then you are all found dead in your beds and nobody knows how it is done. The wires are easily drawn back to the battery and the whole thing is destroyed."

Geoffrey shuddered.

"What a fiend!"

CHAPTER XLVI

Nearing the End

It was some time before any one spoke. Geoffrey was turning the whole matter over in his mind. He was still puzzled.

"I don't understand it," he said. "Of course, I follow all you say, and I see the nature of the plot intended to end us all in one fell swoop. But why do you want to have that woman under the roof?"

"Because so long as she is under the roof she is comparatively harmless," Tchigorosky explained. "The princess is hot and venturesome and passionate, but she has her vein of caution and will take no unnecessary risks. She will be bewildered and will not know whether she had been suspected or not. The more cordial to her you are the more suspicious she will be. Of course, she will make up some plausible tale to account for her intrusion, and, of course, you must pretend to believe it. It will be impos-

sible to move her for a day or two, and here I come in."

(To be Continued)

WELL-KNOWN ONTARIO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Welland, Ont.—"I am most pleased to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved itself a first-class remedy. I was run-down, weak and played out, and needed a woman's tonic. I have just finished using one bottle. I feel much stronger and better. Can eat better and am less nervous. You may say that 'Favorite Prescription' is just the medicine for tired-out, worn-out women. It does wonders for them."—Mrs. Geo. Flanagan, E. Main and State Sts., Welland, Ont.

THIS PRESCRIPTION IS FOR YOU.

If you suffer from hot flashes or dizziness, fainting spells, hysteria, headache, or nervousness you are not beyond relief.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is directed to the real cause and promptly removes the disease, and thereby brings comfort in the place of prolonged misery. It has been sold by druggists for nearly 50 years, in fluid form, at \$1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form. Sold by all medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps.

Every sick woman may consult us by letter, absolutely without charge.

Write without fear as without fee, to Faculty of the Invalids' Hotel, Dr. V. M. Pierce, President, 683 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Forest Nurseries

Future Timber Supplies Are Being Provided For Through Re-planting

The state of New York has planted on state lands, up to the end of 1914, over four and a half million trees, enough, at the rate of 1,200 trees per acre, to reforest nearly 3,800 acres of land. From the state nurseries there have been sold to private landowners, for reforestation purposes, over thirteen million trees, while more than two and a quarter million have been furnished free of charge to state institutions.

In Canada, similar work, though on a somewhat smaller scale, is being done by the provincial nurseries at St. Williams' Ont., and Berthelville, Quebec. Similarly, the Dominion Forestry Branch has a large nursery at Indian Head, Sask., and another is in process of preparation at Sutherland, Sask., from which nursery stock will be available during 1916. The number of trees shipped from the Indian Head nursery has steadily increased from over two and a half millions in 1910 to about three and three-quarter millions in 1914. These trees are distributed among farmers throughout the prairie provinces, mainly for shelter-belts, woodlots and the beautification of grounds around buildings.—C. L.

Protect the Implements

The business ability of the farmer is in no way more clearly indicated than by the condition of his tools. Allowing his machines to remain in the field where last used or uncovered in the barnyard results in quick decay. Nothing so injures machinery as exposure to the weather.

If an implement shed is not available, the machines should be assembled where they can be covered with temporary roofing, to keep off the snow and ice.

Roofing is cheap. Any farmer can erect a frame work to carry a roof. The two sides whence the storms approach should be closed. The protection thus afforded will amply repay the owner, while an additional advantage, he will be able to utilize spare time in clearing and painting his implements when close at hand and protected, which he could not do were they scattered over the farm.

General Botha has seen with his own eyes how the Germans treat the African natives. "I have been filled with disgust and horror," he said recently, "to find how little value is placed on the life of a native by a German." Well, if white men are imprisoned, massacred and tortured on mere suspicion, as in Belgium, what can one expect in German Southwest Africa? It does not surprise us to learn that the Huns killed 21,000 Hereros at one time or another in the colony.—Vancouver World.

School Garden Exhibitions

A New and Interesting Movement for Benefit of School Children

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., Paed., Regina)

Of course, everybody knows that many competitions in garden products and the like, for the special benefit of school children are nowadays conducted by connection with the regular fall fairs under the auspices of wideawake agricultural societies, and the value of these "junior fairs" is recognized by all.

It may be news to some of our readers however to learn that this autumn there have been held or are yet to be held nearly a hundred other fairs of which such competitions are the special feature. In many cases these school garden exhibitions are undertaken by teachers' associations, but in many other cases private individuals and various organizations interested in linking up the school with the industrial interests of the community have given financial assistance and helped in many other ways. Agricultural societies, grain growers' associations, home makers' clubs, municipal councils and boards of trustees have done much good work in this connection. Fifteen or twenty agricultural secretaries have been particularly active and successful in arranging exhibitions for the schools in the particular municipalities in which they are engaged. Special mention should be made of Mr. J. N. Pratt, agricultural secretary for Lost River Municipality, whose work in this direction during the past summer has been invaluable.

In some instances an exhibition is held for the pupils of a single school as a fitting culmination of the year's work in nature study, elementary science, school gardening and agriculture. One by-product of this work is the training in civics which the children receive in connection with the fairs. As a rule a school parliament, school municipal council or a garden club is organized, the members of which are given certain responsibilities and thus early in life receive practical education for public service.

The prizes given at school garden exhibitions vary from university scholarships, silver cups, medals, books, garden tools, diplomas and money to some simple recognition such as badges or ribbons. When a teachers' association is responsible for the exhibition it is usually held at the time of the local educational convention and thus the work is brought prominently before all the teachers of the association.

The directors of school agriculture, appointed by the Saskatchewan department of education have outlined a policy respecting school garden exhibitions for the whole province and during the winter a circular is to be published giving particulars. It is probable that the societies or committees in charge of the exhibitions will be registered through the department of education and that assistance will be given by means of suggested rules, prizes, free services of judges for exhibitions and by other means which are yet under consideration.

It is a good thing. Help it along!

"Madam, your husband says we can count on him for his support."

"Well, that's more than I can do, the lazy, good-for-nothing thing!"

Thirty-six heirs to British peerages have been killed in the present war.

Organization of Canadian Units

First and Second Divisions at Front With Other Corps Total About 50,000 Men

Additional details have reached Ottawa regarding the composition of the Canadian forces at the front and in training in England. The new Canadian army corps is composed of the first and second divisions, which are complete in themselves, and the corps troops, which consist of Lord Strathcona's Horse, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, two brigades of Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Royal Canadian horse artillery, the Royal Canadian regiment of Infantry, the 42nd Montreal battalion and the 49th Edmonton battalion. The corps would thus total approximately fifty thousand men. General Alderson, as already announced, commands the corps. Among those attached to his staff is Major C. H. L. Beatty, D.S.O., a brother of Admiral Sir David Beatty. Included in the Canadian training division in England are the troops of the cavalry depot, the reserve brigade of field artillery, the Eaton machine gun brigade, Canadian engineers' training depot, four brigades of Infantry, the army service corps' training depot, various hospital and Canadian army medical corps units, army veterinary units, ordnance corps units, a postal detachment and other small but important details.

The cavalry depot is in command of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Patterson of the 34th Fort Garry Horse. Lieut.-Col. R. W. Rathbun, 9th Canadian field artillery brigade, is in command of the 6th reserve field artillery brigade, which forms the Canadian artillery depot of the training divisions. The Canadian engineers' training depot is in command of Lieut.-Col. J. Houlston, Halifax, N.S. For their more effective administration and training, the reserve infantry battalions of the Canadian training division have been organized into four new reserve brigades. They are constituted as follows: Seventh infantry brigade, headquarters at St. Martin's Plains, Lieut.-Col. Maynard Rogers, brigade commander; 8th infantry reserve brigade, headquarters at East Sandling, Col. J. P. Landry, brigade commander; 9th brigade, West Sandling, Lieut.-Col. E. C. Ashton, brigade commander; 10th brigade, Shorncliffe, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Cowan, brigade commander.

Where Italians are fighting Austrians at from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, ordinary gun sights are useless, because in the rarefied air of such altitudes shells and bullets travel further than at sea level, where sights are usually tested. Italian mountain guns therefore have specially compensated sights, for war has never been waged so far up in the air before.

German Atrocities Museum

A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Petrograd says: "The German atrocities museum was opened here recently. It contains a large number of photographs of mutilated soldiers whose wounds are alleged to have been caused by explosive bullets, and also tables of statistics of five thousand cases of atrocities investigated by the special commission of inquiry into German atrocities, by which the museum was established."

Sunlight Soap has a high standard of purity which is backed by a \$5,000 guarantee. If a soap has no standard there is no reason why it should always be of uniform quality, always contain the best materials or be anything like as good as the soap with a standard.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

5 cents

Sunlight Soap

Guard Patriotic Fund

A resolution was passed by the executive committee of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund recommending that the government take more drastic action in respect to the punishment of deserters, and that officers commanding regiments and units now being mobilized be held responsible for the accuracy of casualty returns.

The national executive is advising all branches throughout Canada to refuse to render assistance to the dependents of soldiers who have deserted or have been dismissed for causes other than unavoidable illness.

Unsafe Lanterns

The season of shortened daylight brings its own peculiar fire dangers. One of these is the use of the lantern about farm buildings. Of recent years, owing to competition, a low-priced lantern, which is a serious fire menace, has been placed upon the market. Instead of being securely screwed on the oil reservoir, the burner is simply slipped on, with the result that, if the lantern is upset, the burner comes off and the oil is allowed to run out upon the lighted wick. The result is either an explosion or a serious blaze, and unless speedily checked, damage to life and property.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Says Percy Pot
I know am not
As black as I've
been painted
I know as much
Because Old Dutch
And I've become
acquainted



Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases Dirt
MADE IN CANADA

British Bull Dog American Mascot

The "Teddy Bear" has come and gone. From watch chains and fobs there dangles no longer, as in years gone by, the little grizzly growler. A more tenacious and pugacious animal has now been chosen as a "mascot" by our friends across the 43rd parallel. In a number of cities of the United States the "Teddy Bear" has been replaced by the "British Bull Dog," a faithful friend, but a fearless foe. Small "bulls" in gold, silver, glass or composition now ornament the fobs, watch chains or coat lapels of the children of Uncle Sam and in shop windows and on the stalls of the street vendors the "British Bull Dog" grins at the passers-by and reminds them again and again that "What he has he'll hold."

Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

Perhaps Your KIDNEYS

are out of order. Make the doctor's test. Examine your urine. It should be a light straw color—if it is highly colored, reddish or deep orange—if the odor is strong or unusual—if "brick dust" or mucus is present, look to the kidneys. They are out of order.

Get GIN PILLS at once, and take them regularly. Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, pain in the back, groin or hips—all point to weakness in the kidney or bladder action, and the pressing necessity for GIN PILLS.

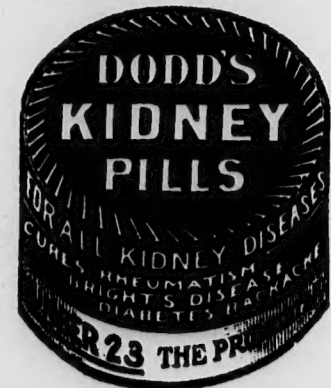
Gin Pills are worth their weight in gold because they drive these pains clean out of the system. They only cost 50 cents a box, with the absolute guarantee of satisfaction or our money back. Six boxes for \$2.50, or a free treatment if you write to

National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited
Toronto - Ont. 14



The Lives It is Costing

For the past two months the British forces, fighting on a front of less than fifty miles, have lost on an average 2,200 men a day. What, then, are the daily losses of Germany on a thousand miles of front, along which actions are continuous? There can be nothing clearer than that the losses admitted by Germany, which amount to two and a half million men, are only about 60 per cent. of the actual losses. No wonder the German people are "praying for peace" as one of their fire-eating journalists, Max Harden, now admits.—Toronto Mail and Empire.



W. N. U. 1081

The Farmer

He is the Man Who Has the Final Say in the Feeding of the Nation

I do not want to deal with this subject more than in a passing way, but I would like to point out, gentlemen, that after all, whatever you may do for agriculture, there must still be much of loneliness and isolation and tragedy for the man who tills the soil, in a country like this of Canada. No great success, or permanent success, of course, can be reached without knowledge of the basic facts which underlie what one might call the scientific side of agriculture. The man who is happy in his task, can take a keen delight in it, or make a great success of it, must be able to link his efforts with the great forces of nature that contribute to the success that he otherwise could not achieve.

The farmer, after all, stands for the necessities. In the great household of nature, the farmer stands at the door of the bread room, and weighs to each man his loaf. He has the final say in this thing.—Hon. Martin Burrell, before the Ottawa Canadian Club.

Explained
"What little boy," the Sunday school teacher persuasively remarked, "can tell me the difference between the 'oulet' and the 'dead'?"
"I can, Miss Mary!" exclaimed a small boy named Tommy, excitedly wriggling his hand.
"All right, Tommy," responded the teacher. "You may tell the class."
"The 'oulet,'" was the triumphant rejoinder of Tommy, "is them what hops out of the way of automobiles; them that don't is 'dead.'"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept., 1906, Mr. Wm. Ouridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and today I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,
MATTHEW A. BAINES,
mark.

Target Practice on Mt. Calvary
War respects places as little as persons is proved anew by the apparently trustworthy report from the Holy Land of target practice on Golgotha or Calvary by the Turks.
Years ago not a few persons resented the railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem as a commercial intrusion on regions of sacred association; but what is to be said when the walls of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre tremble with the concussion of high explosives?

When the Kaiser made his now famous pilgrimage in 1898, and left a statue of himself in the likeness of a Crusader on the Mount of Olives, it was not expected that after a few years in the "reversed crusade" the alliance of Glaour and Moslem would give the Turks license for gun play amid the treasured relics of the life of Christ on earth.

Fixing Food Prices in Russian Capital
The minister of the interior has drafted specific measures to combat the abnormal prices of foodstuffs in Petrograd. They will be carried into effect shortly.

The main object is to insure the conveyance of foodstuffs to the capital in such abundance as to obviate the necessity of compelling purchasers to await their turn to buy small quantities.

First War Fan—Well, what are the Russians doing?
Second War Fan—Well, they put the Czar in the box and shifted the Grand Duke to right field.

Mount Robson

We are asked to say after whom Mount Robson is named. No positive answer can be made to this, except that it was not named after the late John Robson, at one time premier of this province. It bore the name long before Mr. Robson entered public life. The best information available, so Mr. Fleet Robertson tells us, as the result of his investigation, is to the effect that it was named after an employee of the old Northwest Company. We shall be very glad to hear from any readers who can throw any light upon the question.—Victoria Colonist.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Among the passengers on a train on a one-track road in the middle west was a talkative jewellery drummer. Presently the train stopped to take on water, and the conductor neglected to send back a flagman. An express came along, and before it could be stopped, bumped the rear end of the first train. The drummer was lifted from his seat and pitched head first into the seat ahead. His silk hat was jammed clear down over his ears. He picked himself up and settled back in his seat. No bones had been broken. He drew a long breath, straightened up, and said: "Well, they didn't get by us, anyway."

THE SECRET OF A GOOD COMPLEXION

Did it ever occur to you that there is a reason for your sallow complexion, pimples, blackheads and other skin blemishes? Your skin, when healthy, has to excrete 17 per cent. of the waste matter of the body! If the pores become clogged, this poisonous waste is imprisoned and skin troubles follow.

To rid yourself of these blemishes the skin must be cured of its sluggishness. This is just what Zam-Buk does. Zam-Buk is composed of stimulating and healing herbal essences, which penetrate the skin and enable it to expel the accumulated poisonous waste matter. A clear, healthy complexion is your reward.

The folly of endeavoring to cover up skin disfigurements with powders and other cosmetics is quite apparent. Use Zam-Buk; remove the root cause of the trouble, and enjoy a good complexion without resorting to artificial means. Apply Zam-Buk at night when retiring, and wash with Zam-Buk soap.

Britain Will Brand the Fit and Unfit

A unique and picturesque scheme for labelling by means of khaki brassards bearing the royal crown those fit and unfit for military service was announced by the war office. Armlets which are now being prepared will be distributed soon to the following:

First, the men who enlist and are placed in groups waiting the call to join the colors; second, to men who offer themselves for enlistment and are found physically unfit; third, to those who are invalided out of the service as unlikely for medical reasons to become efficient again.

The armlets of each class will have a distinctive mark.

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

An old Irish countrywoman, going to Dublin by train, stepped into a first class carriage with her basket and made herself comfortable. Just before the train started the guard passed along, and noticing the woman and the basket, said gruffly:

"Are you first class, my good woman?"

"Sure I am, and thank you," she replied with a smile. "And how do you feel yourself?"

Best Liniment of All

Destroys Every Pain

But Never Burns

"How thankful we are to get hold of such a wonderful household remedy as Nerviline," writes Mrs. E. P. Lamontagne from her home near Westlock, Alberta. "In this far-away section, far away from a doctor or druggist, every family needs a good supply of liniment. Nerviline is the best of all. It destroys every pain, but never burns. We use Nerviline in a score of ways. If it's rheumatism, aching back, pain in the side, sciatica or stiff neck, you can laugh at them if you have lots of Nerviline handy. For earache, toothache or cramps I don't think anything could act more quickly. For a general all-around pain remedy I can think of nothing more valuable and speedy to cure than Nerviline."

The above letter is convincing—it tells how reliable and trusty this old-time remedy is. Nerviline for forty years has been a household word in Canada. Scarcely a home in Canada you can find without Nerviline. Every community has its living examples of the wonderful curative properties of Nerviline which will cure pains and aches anywhere in the joints or muscles. It's penetrating, soothing, warming and safe for young and old to use. Get the large 50c family size bottle; it's the most economical. Small trial size 25c at any dealer's, anywhere.

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Makes pure, delicious, healthful biscuits, cakes and pastry. It is the only well-known strictly high class baking powder made in Canada, selling at a medium price.

Read the label

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Pocket Wallet for Canadians

The Canadian War Contingent association, at the request of the National Service committee, Toronto, is distributing a pocket wallet to every Canadian soldier at the front and in England at Christmas containing writing materials. This idea of a general gift was adopted on suggestion from General Alderson.

Diseases of The Nerves

Are Due to Poor Blood and Only Curable Through the Blood

There is an excellent reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the most severe cases of neuralgia, sciatica and other complaints in the group known as disorders of the nerves. This group also included nervousness and excitability. Each of these complaints exists because the nerves are not getting a proper nourishment from the blood. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders is because they make the rich, red blood upon which the nerves depend for proper tone. It is thus seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood, and while they are doing this they strengthen and fortify the whole system against disease.

Among the many who have found relief from pain through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Ethel Smith, residing near Burford, Ont., who says: "Some years ago I was seized with a great pain in my right leg, between the hip and knee. It became so bad that I got no rest, day or night, and often cried with the pain. The doctor said the trouble was rheumatism of the sciatic nerve. Liniments were used until they actually took the skin off, and still the pain grew worse and worse. Then all the other nerves in the limb seemed to be affected, and it kept jerking and twitching until it would have to be held to keep it still. Then the doctor put the limb in a papier mache case, but it was not long until the trouble began in my other limb and it had to be treated in the same way. I lay in that condition for three years with my whole nervous system so badly shattered that it would make me scream if any one walked across the floor. Then my throat became partially paralyzed and I could scarcely speak. During this time I had been attended by three different doctors, who did all in their power, but each said I would never be able to walk again. Then my father decided to get me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used them long I felt them helping me. This so encouraged us that the use of the pills was continued and in a few months I was able to walk half a mile each day to get the mail. I used in all eighteen or twenty boxes of the Pills and they did what three years of doctoring had not been able to do. I am as well as ever I was in my life, and have had no return of the trouble. My family and friends think my cure was a miracle, and we give all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In his book Dr. John Kerr relates many amusing stories of his adventures as an inspector of schools in Scotland during the past forty years. On one occasion he was examining a class in mathematics, and put the following question to a boy:

"If a salmon weighed ten pounds and it was to be sold at twopence a pound, what would it be worth?"

The lad, who was the son of a fish-monger, replied:

"It wadna be worth a curse."—Tit-Bits.

Squashed the Gossip
Residing in a little village is a lawyer who is famous for drawing wills, in which branch of business he has long enjoyed a monopoly of the country for miles around.

A few months since a wealthy man died. There was much speculation as to the value of the property, and the town gossip set about to find out the facts. He hunted up the lawyer, and after a few preliminary remarks about the deceased, he said, rather bluntly:

"I suppose you made Brown's will?"

"Yes."

"Then you probably know how much he left. Would you mind telling me?"

"Not at all," the lawyer answered, as he resumed his writing. "He left everything he had."

Forest Fires on H.B. Railway

Large Areas Burned Over With Great Loss of Timber and Supplies

Large areas of forest have been destroyed this year by fires which have occurred along the Hudson Bay Railway, under construction for the Dominion government between Lac Pas and Port Nelson, Manitoba. It is estimated that the burned area will total not less than 500,000 acres, causing a destruction of forest values amounting to \$250,000, in addition to a heavy loss of game and fur-bearing animals. In some cases, considerable quantities of supplies belonging to railway contractors were also destroyed.

The country which the railway traverses contains considerable jack pine, spruce, black spruce and birch, averaging from 4 to 20 inches at the butt, along the rivers, creeks and lakes and also on the islands. All the high land has a fairly good average stand of timber, chiefly a reproduction from previous fires, which probably occurred about forty years ago. In the muskegs, the timber is, of course, stunted, on account of lack of drainage.

An attempt to prevent fires in this section has been made by the Dominion forestry branch, through the appointment of fire-rangers, but their efforts have been only partially effective owing to the defective condition of the fire-protective appliances on the railway engines, as well as to the carelessness or negligence of sub-contractors and of unemployed laborers tramping along the railway line.

The Hudson Bay Railway is not subject to the jurisdiction of the railway commission, but is under the direct control of the department of railways and canals.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. 15¢. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The suggestion is now made that King David was the inventor of an alphabet. It is thought that the king collaborated with Seraiah, the scribe, in perfecting this greatest invention of the ages. There was much writing done in Palestine centuries before David's day but, which was pictorial, much like the Chinese.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

A special preacher, about to ascend the pulpit in a country church, was asked if he would like any special hymn to be sung to agree with his sermon.

"No, no," he replied; "as a matter of fact, I hardly know what I'm going to say until I am in the pulpit."

"Oh, well, in that case," said the vicar, "we had better have the hymn, 'For Those at Sea.'"



NERVOUS HEADACHE

Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr Chase's Nerve Food

BIG CLEARING SALES

OF

Ladies and Children's Coats

I am Selling These Coats Regardless of Cost

Men's Clothing at Less than Cost Price

I am going out of this line

Boys Suits at 25 per cent. Discount

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR

**Raisins, Currants, Dates, Figs
and Shelled Nuts For Xmas**

BUY YOUR SWEET CIDER FROM US
FOR YOUR MINCE MEAT

You can always depend on good,
clean and fresh Groceries at

STUDER'S



—THE BIG—
Slaughter
OF CONFECTIONERY,
Sale CANDIES,
TOYS, XMAS GOODS, ETC.,
A **PURCELL'S**
Commences Right Away

CANDIES & CHOCOLATES AT ALMOST ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICE

Here are a few of our many record-breakers:

Marsh Mallows, regular price 40c lb., now	25c
Toasted Marsh Mallows, reg. price 40c lb., now	30c
Milk Caramels, reg. price 40c lb., now	20c
Lemon Drops, reg. price 40c lb., now	20c
Coco Bon Bons, reg. price 40c lb., now	25c
Good Chocolates at 25c lb., or 2 lbs. for	45c
Cream center Chocolates, assorted flavors, reg. 40c and 50c lb., now	30

SPECIAL XMAS MIXTURES
at 12 1-2c and 20c pound

TOYS AT SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

From our large and varied display of FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC., appropriate and useful gifts may be selected at very moderate prices.

N. T. PURCELL

Dr. M. Mecklenburg OPTICIAN

and Exclusive Eye Expert

31 years experience, 11 years in Alberta

Calgary Office Phone M1121 King George

Will again be at **THE ROSEBUD HOTEL,**
DIDSBURY, THURSDAY, DEC. 30th

Have your eyes properly examined, tested and fitted with Dark Room Test, the only reliable way. No matter what glasses you are wearing now, you should wear Crookes and Tories for they are the very best for your eyes. Come and see me on **THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30th.**

ALSO AT CARSTAIRS, DECEMBER 31st

" " OLDS " 29th

No Flat Lenses Used—They are no good and sold only by peddlers

Every Dollar

Subscribed to the Patriotic Fund means a little more of joy, a little more of comfort, a little more of warmth and a little more of hope and happiness to the anxious wives and families of the brave men who are fighting our battles in the cheerless trenches in France and Belgium.

WE CAN'T ALL BE ONE OF THEM—

but we can "do our bit" at home.

THINK OF THESE THINGS—

and subscribe as freely as you can to the

PATRIOTIC FUND

when they call upon you.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Couper left on Monday for Northfield, Minn., where they will spend the winter.

Mr. Fred Garrow and Mr. Jack Adams of Calgary were week end visitors of Miss Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiteley left for Ridgetown, Ont., on Monday to spend the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Alice Burdick was the guest of her niece Miss Cole over the last week end. She left Monday for New York.

The Rosebud School will hold a Christmas concert on Tuesday, December 21st at 8.30 p.m. A silver collection will be taken.

Mrs. (Dr.) Moore, Mrs. S. R. Wood and Mrs. Spink will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. John Sick who has been staying with Mrs. Sick for some time, left for her home at Sterlingville on Thursday, with her little daughter, both well and happy.

Bert Cressman who has been working in the south country for a few weeks was home for a short time this week leaving for Calgary again on Wednesday.

The staff and students of the Garbutt Business College, Calgary, are entertaining the ex-students and friends at an "At Home" to be held in the College Assembly Room, Friday, evening, December 17th. The college closes on Friday for the Christmas holidays and re-opens on January 3rd.

The High School and grade VIII listened to a rare treat on Wednesday of last week. Principal Elliott of the Olds Agricultural school, came to address Miss Cole's agricultural classes and the privilege of hearing him was extended to the other classes also. Everyone enjoyed his lecture to such an extent that the promise was won from him to come again.

A parcel of clothing for the Belgians is gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Annie Hantz. As the Belgian Relief Committee is now unable to ship anything but food stuffs on account of the great demand on shipping space this clothing, with the donors consent, was sent to the Herald Sunshine Club, Calgary, by Mrs. Osmond. Donations of cash to buy food supplies for the Belgians is still greatly needed.

The W. C. T. U. held another successful meeting at the home of Mrs. L. P. Amacher on Tuesday, December 14th. Mrs. D. Weber led in devotional exercises, after which the business part of the meeting was taken up by the President, Mrs. Garner. A committee was appointed to get up a programme to be held on Thursday, February 17th. The place and time will be announced later.

Allan Campbell of Ghost Pine Creek was in town on Tuesday shaking hands with the old timers. Allan sees a big change in the old town since he was here five years ago and as he used to be one of our frequent visitors before the G. T. P. railroad opened up the east country his cherry presence was always welcomed. He is still in the coal mining business at the Ghost Pine. Here's hoping that it will not be so long before he pays us another visit.

Rev. D. C. Eby who has been a missionary in Turkey for several years has been appointed to take charge of the M. B. C. church in Didsbury. Mr. Eby had to leave Turkey when the war broke out with that country and the recital of his experiences and dangers while getting out to safety no doubt would be interesting to hear. Rev. Mr. Goudie who has had charge of the local work for some time has been made Presiding Elder for the whole of the work in the north country but will still make his home in Didsbury.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
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